POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF MAY 1899.

Polit
1899

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF MAY 1899.

Printed by Authority.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1899.

DISPOSAL LIST

OF

PRESS PAPERS IN THE ORDINARY SERIES, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1899.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
273	1899. 1st May	..	..	312 317 349 373 400	*Atá-ulláh Khan.*—Directing the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, and the District Magistrate, Kistna, to endeavour, in direct communication, to bring about some final settlement between the Pudukkóttai Darbar and —, and stating that failing such a result the order of deportation of the latter to Afghanistan will be carried into effect.
274 275	1st „	..	Nos. 869-70 of 1896. Nos. 192-93 of 1897.	270 498	*M.R.Ry. V. Alwar Chetti Garu.*—Sanctioning the transfer of the services of —, extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Cochin Darbar for a period of seven years on a salary of Rs. 500 *per mensem* rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 750 exclusive of pensionary contribution. Copy to the Government of India.
279	2nd „	..	No. 273 of 1898.	538	*Masulipatam Stipendiaries.* — Recording statement showing the casualties and changes among the — for the year ending 31st March 1899.
280	3rd „	..	No. 491 of 1898.	432	*Mysore Stipendiaries.*—Declining to reconsider the distribution of the pension of the late Mirzá Budan Bég, a Mysore pensioner, which was decided upon in G.O., No. 491, Political, dated 16th July 1898, and directing the payment of certain bonuses to his two sons.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
286	1899. 4th May	..	..	1463 of 1898. 7, 88, 210 of 1899.	*Tanjore Pensions.*—Directing the Government Agent, Tanjore, to inform certain petitioners that the Government is unable to re-open the question of the settlement of the —, and requesting him to submit a scheme to provide for the education of the children of such of the Tanjore pensioners as are legitimate relations of Sivaji.
293 294	8th "	..	..	File of currents.	*Returns of Titles and Title-holders.*—Passing orders on the returns of new titles granted or assumed and of casualties among title-holders for the year ending 31st December 1898.
297	9th "	..	No. 604 of 1898. No. 99 of 1899. No. 179 of 1899.	364 514	*Survey of the Banganapalle State.*—Passing orders on certain proposals of the Political Agent, Kurnool, regarding the —.
302	12th "	..	..	540	*Mysore Pensioners.* — Recording, with remark, statement showing the casualties and other changes among — during the twelve months ending 31st March 1899.
319 320	19th "	..	..	628	*Transfer of Services.*—Communicating to the Political Agent, Banganapalle, proceedings, Revenue department, requesting the Board of Revenue to arrange for the transfer of the services of Sub-Inspector R. Mahadeva Aiyar of the Salt, Abkári and Customs department to the Banganapalle State on certain terms proposed by the Nawab. Copy to the Government of India.
323	19th "	..	..	636	*Carnatic Stipends.*—Recording the Administration Report of the office of the Paymaster of — for 1898–99.
331	24th "	..	No. 143 of 1899. No. 330 of 1885.	554 616 621	*Kazi of Madras.*—Directing that in future a minimum fee of Rs. 25 shall be paid to the — for each case in which Government officers may obtain his opinion on questions of Muhammadan law and custom, and stating that in special cases it will be open to officers to apply to Government for sanction to a higher fee.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
334 335	1899. 25th May	..	No. 166 of 1899.	585 586 592	*Mr. J. C. C. MacHutchin, Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey.*—Stating that the deputation of — for the inspection of the survey work in the Pudukkóttai State constituted a temporary transfer of his services to the Darbar for which no contribution is required, but that his pay and exchange compensation allowance for the period of deputation should be recovered from the Darbar.
339	29th ,,	..	No. 463 of 1890.	606	*Railways in Native States.*—Communicating to the Revenue and Public Works departments and to Political officers under this Government letter from the Government of India on the subject of the nature and extent of the powers which that Government desires to obtain and exercise on —.
341	29th ,,	..	No. 412 of 1893.	440	*Zemindar of Nuzvid.*—Directing the Collector of Kistna to inform the — that the Government is not prepared to reconsider the decision in G.O., No. 412, Political, dated 28th June 1893, as regards his claim to the title of "Raja."
..	..	1899. 29th May, No. 2.	..	..	*Officers whose services were lent to Native States.*— Forwarding a return of — during the quarter ending 31st March 1899 and a blank return of officers whose salaries were increased during the same quarter.

DISPOSAL LIST

OF

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS IN THE ORDINARY SERIES, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1899.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
	1899.				
276	1st May	..	..	367 528	*Major J. W. Evans, I.M.S., Darbar Physician, Travancore.*— Communicating, with remark, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the Accountant-General reporting on the claim of — for the full salary of the appointment.
277 278	1st „	..	No. 82 R. of 1899. Nos. 67–68 of 1899.	532	*Petitions to the Ceylon Government.*—Communicating to the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, for the necessary action, the orders of the Ceylon Government on the petitions from Sri Ragavendraswami Raju and Kumaraswami Raju; and requesting the Accountant-General to arrange for the future payment of the stipend of Kandyan pensioner Kumarammal Devi at the Pudukkóttai treasury instead of at Tanjore. Copy to the Ceylon Government.
281	3rd „	..	No. 210 of 1898.	530	*Muhammadan Gosha Widows' Aid Charity.*—Recording the report on the working of the — for the year ending 31st December 1898.
282	4th „	..	..	571	*Permission to reside in Travancore.*—Informing the Resident in Travancore and Cochin that permission for Mr. P. Montgomery to reside in Travancore was accorded in G.O., R. No. 219, Political, dated 17th August 1898, which was despatched under the same cover as G.O., R. No. 220, Political, of the same date, according a similar permission to Mr. W. T. Morris.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
283	1899. 4th May	..	No. 180 of 1899, Pol.	353 355 438 407 445 457 451	*Second Appeal.*—Stating that there are no classes of subordinates drawing a salary of not more than Rs. 25 per mensem in offices under the Political department in whose case a — should be altogether prohibited.
284	4th „	..	..	499	*Petition.*—Informing Mir Abbas Ali, a trooper in His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, that his request that he may be granted a pension as a descendant of Khirdmund Ali Beg, a brother-in-law of Tippu Sultan, is inadmissible.
285	4th „	..	..	574	*Political Pensioners.*—Approving, as revised, the quinquennial list of —, and returning the same to the Accountant-General for issue.
287 288	5th „	..	Nos. 253–54 of 1899. No. 213 of 1899.	553	*Kharitas.*—Forwarding to the Government of India the reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to the — from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and from the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin.
289 290	6th „	..	Nos. 829–30 of 1890. No. 120 of 1899.	38 234	*Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool.*—Cancelling the orders contained in G.O., No. 829, Political, dated 3rd December 1898, regarding the reduction of the special allowance drawn by — from Rs. 300 to Rs. 235 *per mensem* and the entertainment of his second son, Amir-ul-umrah, in the public service; and addressing the Government of India on the subject.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
291	1899. 6th May	..	..	570	*Quarantine.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Political Agents, Pudukkóttai, Banganapalle and Sandúru, proceedings, Marine department, on proceedings, Local and Municipal department, directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a telegram from the Secretary of State stating that the natives of India are provisionally prohibited from entering the Colony of Mozambique even if they should go from clean ports or non-infected countries.
292	6th „	..	..	581	*Shoranur-Cochin Railway.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Public Works department, directing that the report of an inspection of the — by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, be communicated to the Agent, Madras Railway, for information and guidance.
295	9th „	..	Nos. 205–206 of 1899.	543	*Chitrali Prisoners.* — Recording, pending receipt of a further communication, letter from the Government of India stating that a reference has been made to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral on the subject of the unsatisfactory relations existing between Sher Afzal and Daniel Beg, —, at Ootacamund, and that the orders of that Government will be communicated on the receipt of a reply to that reference.
296	9th „	..	No. 337 of 1896.	557	*Transfer of a Pension from Kurnool to Hyderabad.*—Informing the Political Agent, Kurnool, that, under G.O., No. 337, Political, dated 1st June 1896, he is authorized, in communication with the Accountant-General, to transfer the pension of Political pensioner No. 16 to the Hyderabad treasury.
298	10th „	..	..	..	*Ceremonial Pamphlet.*—Recording papers regarding the preparation of a —.
299	12th „	..	..	599	*His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.*—Regarding the visit of — to Ootacamund.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
300	1899. 12th May	..	No. 136 of 1899. Nos. 205–206 of 1899. No. 248 of 1899.	558 587	*Chitrali Prisoners.*—Approving the action of the District Magistrate of the Nilgiris in having engaged a cottage at Ootacamund at a monthly rental of Rs. 25 for the temporary accommodation of the Chitrali prisoner Daniel Beg and his companions; specifying the provision in the budget from which this extra expenditure should be met, and directing the District Magistrate to apply for an additional allotment if the budget grant for the current year is likely to be exceeded.
301	12th "	..	No 269 of 1899.	593	*Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras.*—Recording letter from the Government of India stating that the recognition of the appointment of Mr. V. G. Lynn as Acting — has been notified in the *Gazette of India*, and directing the re-publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
303 304	13th "	..	..	480	*His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.*—
305 306	13th "	..	Nos. 216 and 227 of 1899.	511	*Requisition of the Cochin Darbar for the assistance of British Troops.*—Recording report of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin regarding the recent —, and addressing the Government of India on the subject.
307	13th "	..	No. 269 of 1898.	604	*Salt Convention.*—Communicating to the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, proceedings, Revenue department, requesting the Accountant-General to arrange for placing the amount of Rs. 38,000 to the credit of the Pudukkóttai State on account of the contribution due to that State under the — for the calendar year 1898.
308	15th "	..	Nos. 277–78 of 1899.	595	*Petition to the Ceylon Government.*—Returning to the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, with reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 277, Political, dated 1st May 1899, — from Kandyan pensioner Ragavendraswami Raja praying for the grant of schooling charges to his son.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
309	1899. 15th May	..	..	602	*The wreck of the S.S. "Thrunscoe."*—Communicating to the Board of Revenue letter from the Superintendent, Imperial Light Service, Ceylon and Minicoy, recommending the recognition of the services of the Amin and Don Manakkan of Minicoy in connection with — near the island, and requesting that the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar on the subject may be obtained and submitted.
310	17th „	..	..	605	*Provision of a Steamer for Provincial and Local Services.*—Recording proceedings, Marine department, ordering that the Government of India be addressed regarding the — in the Madras Presidency.
311	17th „	..	No. 681 of 1898.	573 608	*Three-pounder Time Gun.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Command, stating that the — of the Nayar Brigade, Travancore, which has become unserviceable, should be sent to the Ordnance officer, Madras, to be examined and reported on.
312 313	17th „	..	..	589	*Kandyan Pensioner P. Tyagasimhala Raja.*—Forwarding to the Ceylon Government a letter addressed to the Government Agent, Tanjore, by — stating that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act in order to clear himself from his creditors.
314	17th „	..	No. 88 of 1896.	584	*Leave to appear for Examinations.*—Recording proceedings, Educational department, considering that G.O., No. 31, Educational, dated 21st January 1896, which deals with the question of permitting officials to appear for University examinations should be held not to apply to the case of a Government servant on leave.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
315	1899. 17th May	..	No. 627 of 1898. No. 420 of 1898.	635	*Plague Precautionary Measures.*—Repeating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, for the necessary action, telegram from the Government of India inviting attention to its notification prohibiting the bringing of used apparel, &c., from Bengal and certain other places, and requesting to move the Travancore and Cochin Darbars to issue similar regulations for their territory.
316	18th „	..	No. 282 of 1899. No. 219 R. of 1898. No. 220 R. of 1898.	625	*Permission to reside in Cochin.*—Supplying the Resident in Travancore and Cochin with a duplicate of G.O., R. No. 220, Political, dated 17th August 1898, according permission to one Mr. W. T. Morres to reside in Cochin.
317	18th „	..	..	637	*Documents.*—Telegraphing to the Government Agent, Tanjore, sanctioning the grant of copies of certain — to one M. Bavani Boi Sahib of Madhiarjunam for production in the Kumbakónam Sub-Court in connection with a certain suit.
318	19th „	..	No. 299 of 1899.	626	*His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.*—Regarding the visit to Ootacamund of —.
321 322	19th „	..	No. 784 of 1899, Judl.	..	*Monsieur Poulain.*—Informing the Government of the French Settlements in India that instructions have been issued to the local jail officers to render every possible assistance to — who has been deputed by that Government to study the working of the Madras Prison System.
324	20th „	..	..	..	*His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur's visit to Ootacamund.*—Informing the Collector of the Nilgiris and the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, that His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur is visiting Ootacamund; that His Highness is on his way to the station; and that he does not require a salute on arrival.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
325	1899. 20th May	..	No. 242 of 1899.	642	*Return tour of His Highness the Raja of Cochin from Coonoor.*—Communicating to the Collectors of the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin regarding the —, and directing them to issue such orders as are necessary for facilitating His Highness' journey.
326	20th "	..	No. 292 of 1899. No. 239 of 1899.	633	*Shoranur-Cochin Railway.*— Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Public Works department, ordering that a copy of its proceedings containing a memorandum of matters relative to the — agreed to at a conference held at Balgatti on the 12th April 1899 be forwarded to the Cochin Darbar.
327	20th "	..	..	623	*Political Establishment at Kurnool.*—Recording proceedings, Financial department, sanctioning proposition statement for the reduction of the Political establishment at Kurnool and for the appointment of a pensionable clerk for the combined duties of Political Munshi and Khandan Superintendent, and accepting the Accountant-General's proposal regarding the debit of these charges.
328	22nd "	..	Nos. 261–62 of 1899. No. 56 of 1899. No. 759 of 1898.	617-A	*Banganapalle Affairs.*—Recording telegrams from and to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India regarding —.
329	22nd "	..	No. 98 R. of 1899. No. 642 of 1897.	323 416 417 476 482 648	*Lieutenant Alexander.*—Informing the Government of India by wire that the services of — will be required for about six months.
332	25th "	..	..	653	*Special Branch.*—
333	25th "	..	..	657	*Anjengo and Tangasseri.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Revenue department, regarding the question of the exchange of the settlements of — for a portion of the Travancore territory.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
336	1899. 25th May	..	No. 325 of 1899.	658	*His Highness the Raja of Cochin.*—Communicating to the Collectors of the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore, for the necessary action, telegram from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin regarding the departure of — from Coonoor.
337	27th "	..	..	674	*Their Highnesses the Maharani Regent and the Maharaja of Mysore.*—Communicating to the Collector of the Nilgiris and to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, letter from the Resident in Mysore intimating the dates of the departure of — from Ootacamund, and requesting the latter officer to make the necessary arrangements for the usual salutes.
338	29th "	..	..	454 627	*Ammunition for the use of the Sanduru Police.*—Requesting the Political Agent, Sanduru, to re-submit, with certain modifications, the indent forwarded by the Administrator, Sanduru State, for the supply of — and directing him to comply with the instructions contained in G.O., No. 172, Political, dated 7th March 1892.
340	29th "	..	..	624	*The Body Guard of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore.*—Forwarding to the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras, for favour of compliance, an indent for clothing required for the use of —.
342	30th "	..	No. 303 of 1899.	654	*His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.*—Recording a letter regarding —.
343 344	30th "	..	..	620	*Body Guard of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.*—Forwarding to the Government of India an indent, in duplicate, for accoutrements required for the use of the —, and requesting that the sanction of that Government may be accorded to the supply of the articles entered therein, on payment, by the Madras Arsenal.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
345	1899. 30th May	..	..	677	*Shoranur-Cochin Railway.*—Communicating to the Public Works department (Railway Branch) letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding copy of a letter from the Diwan of Cochin conveying the thanks of His Highness the Raja for the sanction obtained for the construction of the — and accepting the agency of the Madras Railway Company recommended by Government.
346	31st "	..	..	676	*Petition.*—Declining to comply with the request of V. Ry. Savalaram Saheb, nephew of Her Highness the late Yaswantiamba Boi Sahiba, that the Government Agent, Tanjore, may be directed to furnish him with a copy of G O., No. 904, Political, dated 19th December 1894.
347	31st "	..	..	667	*Sanduru State.*—Communicating to the Political Agent, Sanduru, endorsement of the Surgeon-General on his letter submitting copy of letter from the Administrator of Sanduru stating that the services of 3rd-class hospital assistant M. Ramaswami Pillai, now on plague duty in the —, are no longer required, as plague has subsided in the district.
348	31st "	..	..	663	*Captain J. J. P. Quinn.*—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin stating that — assumed charge of the office of Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

DISPOSAL LIST

OF

PAPERS IN THE ROUTINE SERIES,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1899.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
122	1899. 1st May	..	..	544	*Travancore Regulation IV of* 1074.—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding for record two copies of the —, a regulation to amend the Abkári Regulation IV of 1073.
123 124	1st "	..	..	276 294 338	*Irrigation Projects on the Tungabhadra River.*—Requesting the Government of India to furnish this Government with copy of any further correspondence that may have taken place in connection with the suggestion of this Government contained in letter No. 2012, Public Works Department, dated 30th October 1861, that instructions should be issued to the Resident at Hyderabad to bring before the Nizam's Government the desirability of an explicit agreement being entered into by which this Government would secure full rights for constructions and improvements on the Tungabhadra river.
125 126	2nd "	..	No. 160 of 1899.	545 439 460 357	*Extradition.*—Forwarding to the Government of India copy of letters addressed by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to the Diwans of those States, and by the Political Agent, Sandúru, to the Administrator, communicating copy of correspondence regarding the surrender to the Portuguese Government of certain persons concerned in a dacoity in January last.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
127	1899. 2nd May	..	R. No. 75 of 1899.	549	*Petition.*— Endorsing paragraph XIII, C. Petition rules, on — from one M. M. Vittil Kannan Raman of Travancore appealing against his dismissal from the service of the Travancore Darbar.
128	2nd "	..	..	..	*Confidential Proceedings of Government.*—Forwarding to the Under Secretary of State for India two copies of the —, Nos. 261—62, dated 24th April 1899, in order to complete the volume of proceedings which will follow in due course.
129	2nd "	..	No. 244 of 1899.	536	*Documents.*—Authorising the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to supply one Muhammad Nizam-ud-din of Madras with copies of certain papers he requires for the purposes of a suit on payment of the usual copying fees.
130	3rd "	..	..	500	*Addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor.*—Recording memorandum from the Public department forwarding a copy of the — and replies given by him during his tenth tour.
131	3rd "	..	..	575	*Return of Officers to duty within period of Leave.*—Recording proceedings, Public department, directing that, in future, an officer desiring to return to duty within the period of his leave shall communicate his intention to the head of his department.
132 133	4th "	..	No. 221 of 1899.	551 436 518 507	*Commissions to be executed in Saigon.*—Forwarding to the Government of India copy of communications addressed by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, to the Diwans of those States on the procedure prescribed by the Government of India for the transmission of —.
134	4th "	..	..	564	*Permission to reside in Travancore.*—Granting the Rev. Fathers J. Damascene and Parchasius, carmelite Priests, —

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
135 136	1899. 4th May	..	No. 219 of 1899.	565	*Cases of Counterfeiting Coin.*—Forwarding to the Government of India copies of communications addressed by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to the Diwans of those States regarding the submission to the Government of India special reports on — discovered within their respective States.
137	5th "	..	..	576	*Rules regulating the Personal Conduct of Gvernment Servants.*—Recording proceedings, Public department, substituting certain rule for rule 17 of the —.
138	6th "	..	..	579	*Native Crafts.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings Marine department, communicating to the officers and departments concerned letter from the Government of Bombay forwarding copy of its resolution containing a letter from the Imperial German Consul, Bombay, intimating that all — bound directly from India, South Arabia and Persian Gulf for the coast of German East Africa must proceed first to Tanga to obtain pratique.
139	6th "	..	..	560	*Petition.*—Endorsing paragraph V (3) C. Petition rules on — from Karim Muhi-ud-din, grandson of the late Taqi-ud-din Khan Bahadur, praying that his pension may be increased.
140	6th "	..	..	577	——— Endorsing paragraph V (3) C. Petition rules on — from one Shaikh Abdulla of Vellore praying for the continuance to him of a portion of the pension enjoyed by his late grandfather Ghulam Husain Mowuzzan.
141	6th "	..	..	..	*Confidential Proceedings of Government.*—Forwarding to the Under Secretary of State for India two copies of the —, No. 257, dated 22nd April 1899, in order to complete the volume of proceedings which will follow in due course.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
142	1899. 9th May	..	No. 21 of 1899.	550	*Travancore Regulations II and III of* 1074.—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding two copies each of the —.
143	10th "	..	..	548	*Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*—Requesting the Government of India to furnish this Government with a copy of this Government's No. S B—1, dated 3rd January 1896, quoted in the endorsement of that Government No. 584-G, dated 20th April 1899, forwarding copy of its notification regarding the appointment of Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., as Acting —.
144	11th "	..	..	597	*Proposition Statements.*—Recording proceedings, Financial department, drawing the attention of all heads of departments to the rule requiring that every proposition statement involving expenditure for which there is no budget provision should be accompanied by a re-appropriation statement, and requesting the Accountant-General to return to heads of departments for revision all — which do not conform to this rule.
145	11th "	..	No. 544 of 1898.	598	*Special Leave Concessions for Plague work.*— Recording proceedings, Financial department, communicating to the departments of the Secretariat letter from the Government of India stating that that Government has decided that the period of the — shall run for two years from the issue of the Finance and Commerce department resolution of the 29th June 1898, and that they will not be continued beyond the year 1900.
146	12th "	..	No. 188 R. of 1898.	596	*Iron and Steel Work.*—Recording proceedings, Public Works department, communicating to the departments of the Secretariat resolution of the Government of India authorizing the purchase in India of certain — of local manufacture from any firms approved by Local Governments and Administrations.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
147	1899. 15th May	..	..	630	*Exchange Compensation Allowance.*—Recording proceedings, Financial department, communicating to all departments of the Secretariat endorsement of the Government of India forwarding copy of its letter to the Government of Bengal stating that an officer who is the son of a native of India by an English mother is ineligible for —.
148	15th „	..	..	631	*Supply of Screw-top Ink Bottles*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Financial department, approving the proposal of the Superintendent of Stationery to restrict the — to gazetted officers in receipt of Rs. 200 and upwards per mensem who have to travel frequently, and requesting him to ascertain and report what the requirements would be if the issue of these ink bottles were extended to all touring officers, gazetted and non-gazetted, and to camp clerks in all departments.
149	15th „	..	..	632	*Bills, Legislative.*—Recording proceedings, Public department, communicating to the departments of the Secretariat letter from the Government of India stating that a hundred spare copies of draft — circulated by the administrative departments of that Government for opinion will, in future, be forwarded to this Government.
150	16th „	..	..	629	*Plague Commissioner.*—Recording proceedings, Local and Municipal department, considering that the appointment of — may be held in abeyance until it is found that with the advent of the rainy season there is a recrudescense of plague; and requesting Collectors and other officers to address, until further notice, all communications to Government on plague matters to the Secretary, Local and Municipal department.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
151	1899. 17th May	..	..	613	*Quarantine.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Marine department, directing the publication in the Fort St. George and Maritime District Gazettes of a notification extending to Yombo and Lith the regulations for — against plague imposed against arrivals from the Hedjaz.
152	18th „	..	..	640	*Rules regarding the management of Lunatic Asylums.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Public department, informing that officer that the Government does not possess any volume containing — and the care and custody of their inmates in British India, and stating that Part I of the Madras Lunatic Asylum Code contains a collection of the general enactments relating to lunatics.
153	19th „	..	..	647	*Exchange Compensation Allowance.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Financial department, on resolution of the Government of India stating that — should be counted with salary proper for the purposes of civil court attachments.
154	19th „	..	..	638	*Birth of a Daughter in the Cochin Raja's Family.*—Stating that the Government is glad to receive the announcement of the —.
155 156	22nd „	..	No. 256 of 1899.	619 578 611 590	*Establishment of a Health Institute for India.*—Forwarding to the Government of India copies of communications addressed by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, to the Diwans of those States and by the Political Agent, Banganapalle, to the Nawab regarding the abandonment of the scheme for the —.
157	26th „	..	..	..	*References from the Government of India, Foreign Department.*—Forwarding to the Government of India, Foreign department, a statement of references from that department remaining unanswered in the departments of the Government of Madras under the Chief Secretary to Government at the end of the first quarter of 1899.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
158	1899. 26th May	..	..	..	*Confidential Proceedings of Government.*—Forwarding to the Under Secretary of State for India two copies of the — Nos. 289–90, dated 6th May 1899, and Nos. 305–306, dated 13th May 1899, in order to complete the volume of proceedings which will follow in due course.
159	29th „	..	..	671	*Petition.*—Endorsing paragraph V (3) C Petition rules on — from one Ramaswamy Nalavadai of Tanjore praying for the grant of a compassionate allowance.
160 161	31st „	..	No. 270 of 1899.	661	*Customs Duties* —Forwarding to the Government of India copy of a communication addressed by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to the Diwans of those States regarding the levy of additional duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

Government {1899} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 273, 1st May 1899.

MAY.

Ata-ullah Khan.

Directing the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, and the District Magistrate, Kistna, to endeavour, in direct communication, to bring about some final settlement between the Pudukkóttai Darbar and —, and stating that failing such a result the order of deportation of the latter to Afghanistan will be carried into effect.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 411, Political, dated 23rd June 1897.

Abstract.—Expressing concurrence in the action proposed to be taken by the Darbar of Pudukkóttai regarding payment of a sum of Rs. 550 stated to be due by the family of 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán and of their travelling expenses to Masulipatam in order to enable them to quit Pudukkóttai permanently and join the latter in Masulipatam.

G.O., No. 760, Political, dated 30th November 1897.

Abstract.—Recording petition from 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán (under police surveillance in Kistna district) requesting to institute inquiries into his case and to restore him to his family and property.

G.O., No. 114, Political, dated 14th February 1898.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, the request of 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán that his wife and three children, now living in Pudukkóttai, may be sent to Masulipatam at the expense of Government; and requesting that officer to report whether the family of the prisoner can now join him.

G.O., No. 511, Political, dated 23rd July 1898.

Abstract.—Recording petition from 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán praying that Government will settle his account with the Pudukkóttai State, and that he may be permitted to collect in person money due to him in Tanjore and other places.

G.O., No. 555, Political, dated 12th August 1898.

Abstract.—Recording letter from the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, reporting that the family of the State prisoner 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán left Pudukkóttai for Masulipatam under police escort on the 8th July 1898.

G.O., No. 661, Political, dated 16th September 1898.

Abstract.—Forwarding to the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, for communication to the Darbar a petition from 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán for increase of pension.

G.O., No. 24, Political, dated 6th January 1899.

G.O., No. 79, Political, dated 24th January 1899.

Abstract.—Communicating to the District Magistrate, Kistna, letter from the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, stating that the Pudukkóttai Darbar has not passed any orders on the petition of 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán as the statements therein are not supported by the records of the case.

G.O., No. 182, Political, dated 1st March 1899.

Abstract.—Recording, pending further report, letters from the District Magistrate of Kistna reporting that 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán, who was detained in Masulipatam under police surveillance, absconded on the 8th instant and that he was re-arrested in Madras on the 22nd instant.

Read—also the following papers:—

From R. MORRIS, Esq., District Magistrate, Kistna, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 26th February 1899.

In continuation of my letter, R. C. No. 206-Magl., dated 20th February 1899, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of a report from the District Superintendent of Police on the escape of State prisoner 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán.

2. I have since received a telegram in camp that 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán has been re-arrested in Madras. I shall report further when I receive further details.

Enclosure.

Copy of letter from the Superintendent of Police, Kistna, to the District Magistrate, Kistna, dated 20th February 1899, R. C. No. 355-Genl.

I have the honour to state that State prisoner 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán was reported missing on the afternoon of 8th instant. From my enquiries I learn that he left Bandar on 28th January 1899, was in Bezwada on 29th January 1899 and left Bezwada for Madras on 30th January 1899. I have wired to Trichinopoly, Madras, and several other places about him and will report directly I get any news of him.

The three constables who have reported falsely that he was present in Bandar from 28th January 1899 to 8th February 1899 will be dismissed.

From R. MORRIS, Esq., District Magistrate of Kistna, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 27th February 1899.

In continuation of my letter of the 26th February 1899, R. C. No. 206-Magl., to the Government in the Judicial Department, I have the honour to enclose copy of letter, R. C. No. 355-Genl., dated 24th February 1899, from the Superintendent of Police reporting the arrest of the missing State prisoner 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán.

2. In his statement, dated 27th July 1896, 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán bound himself to reside in this district under such restrictions as might be imposed, and the Government of India in its letter of the 4th September 1896, No. 2820 I.A., Foreign Department, recorded in G.O., No. 667, Political, dated 22nd September 1896, permitted him to do so. In accordance with the instructions of the Madras Government 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán was warned that any disobedience of orders issued to him would be followed by his deportation to Afghanistan.

3. 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán has repeatedly been told that he must not leave Masulipatam without the permission of the Government. He has now deliberately disobeyed this instruction, and there is no guarantee that he will not at some future time again attempt to escape. In these circumstances, I recommend that the order of deportation contained in G.O., No. 311, Political, dated 21st May 1896, be now put in force.

Enclosure.

Copy of letter from the Superintendent of Police, Kistna, to the Collector of Kistna, dated 24th February 1899, R. C. No. 355-Genl.

In continuation of my letter, R. C. No. 355-Genl., dated 22nd February 1899, I have the honour to report that State prisoner 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán was arrested in Madras on 22nd February 1899, and is being escorted to Bandar. His arrest is due to the fact that he sent a money order on 17th February 1899 from the Mount Road Post Office, Madras, to his son here and gave his address as Walajah Road, Triplicane; this I communicated to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, by wire on 22nd. I request instructions as to how he is to be detained here when he is received back and have wired to you for instructions.

From H. A. STUART, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Inspector-General of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 7th March 1899, No. 981.

With reference to G.O., No. 182, Political, dated 1st March 1899, I have the honour to report that the State prisoner 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán, who was detained under police surveillance at Masulipatam under the orders of Government, was first missed on the 8th February last. The police were ordered to see him twice every day and the constable who went to his house on the morning of the 8th February was told by 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán's son that his father was in the house suffering from fever. In the evening his son told the same constable that his father was not at home and on a search for him in the town proving fruitless, the constable reported the matter to the Superintendent. It appears, however, that the State prisoner actually left Masulipatam on the 28th January last and arrived at Bezwada on the following day. He made no attempt to conceal his movements and he was duly entered in the foreigner's list of Bezwada for the 29th January. The entry, however, did not attract the notice of the Superintendent until the 15th February, and on making enquiries he found that the three constables who had reported to have seen 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán twice daily from the 28th January to 7th February had admittedly made false reports. These three men were dismissed. On the 22nd February the Superintendent received information that the State prisoner was living at an address in Triplicane, Madras. He at once telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, with the result that the State prisoner was arrested in Madras on the evening of the 22nd February and sent to Masulipatam under escort. Pending the further orders of Government, he is now required to report himself twice daily at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

2. The laxity of the police in this matter can only be described as disgraceful. I have pointed out to the Superintendent that proper supervision could not have been exercised over the constables who were required to report the presence of the State prisoner, and that the foreigner's report of the 29th January, which contained the name of 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán, should have attracted Mr. Hasted's attention before the 15th February.

3. A copy of the statement which 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán made to the Superintendent is enclosed. The detenu has persistently refused to draw the allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, apparently owing to the advice of certain pleaders that his acceptance of the allowance will prejudice his alleged claim on the Pudukkóttai State. He is reported to live on money borrowed on the strength of this claim and his debts in Masulipatam are said to amount to about Rs. 2,000.

Enclosure.

Copy of the statement which 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán made to the Superintendent.

About 18 days ago, date I don't remember, I left Bandar. I left by Rahadari boat. I don't know the serang on the boat. I went alone. I did not tell the constables here that I was going. I got into the boat at the Chintaguntapolem boat stand. There were many constables at the boatstand when I got into the boat. The constables asked me where I was going to and I said to Madras. I did not know the constables or to what stations they belonged; they were not constables I had seen before. The day after leaving here about noon I got to Bezwada. I went to the police station there and told the constables there that I was going to Madras and was coming from Bandar. I told this to the writer in the station. No constables called me into the station. The day after getting to Bezwada I took the Bezwada-Madras Railway and went to Madras. I went to Madras to see His Excellency the Governor to present the petition now produced. I got this petition prepared in Bandar. Mr. Samuel, the pleader here, drafted the petition for me. I did not tell Mr. Samuel that I was going to Madras, but I told the Collector the day that I left Bandar. I told the Collector in his bungalow. The Collector told me nothing. He took no notice of my remark. When in Madras I sent a petition to His Excellency the Governor. One Kassimali, a pleader there, prepared the petition for me. This Kassimali is not a pleader; he is a petition writer. I don't know where he lives. When I left Masulipatam I borrowed money from a female whose name I don't know. She was a Muhammadan woman and lives in Junguduru. I have not paid Samuel anything for what he has done for me. He has

done a lot for me. If I gain my case I will pay him about Rs. 3,000. I did not report myself at any police station in Madras on arrival there I lived in Madras with one Haziz Khán, an Afghan who is my relative, in Jam Bazaar, Walajapeta. I did not know that I was doing wrong to leave Bandar. When I left Trichinopoly to come to Bandar, the Collector there told me not to come back to Pudukkóttai.

From the District Magistrate, Kistna, dated 7th March 1899, R. C. No. 206-Magl.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copy of a letter from District Superintendent of Police regarding the escape and arrest of 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán.

From the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 17th March 1899.

ABSTRACT —Transferring a petition, dated 10th February 1899, from 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán, Mount Road, Madras, praying that the Political Agent, Trichinopoly, may be instructed to settle his claims against the late Raja of Pudukkóttai.

ORDER—No. 273, Political, dated 1st May 1899.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that some final settlement should, if possible, be arrived at between the Pudukkóttai Darbar and 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán. The Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, and the District Magistrate of Kistna will, therefore, endeavour, in direct communication, to bring about this result. Failing such a final settlement, the order of deportation of 'Aṭá-ulláh Khán to Afghanistan will be carried into effect.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.
„ District Magistrate, Kistna.
Copy to the Inspector-General of Police.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O., &c., Nos. 274, 275, 1st May 1899.

MAY.

M.R.Ry. V. Alwar Chetti Garu.

Sanctioning the transfer of the services of —, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Cochin Darbar for a period of seven years on a salary of Rs. 500 *per mensem* rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 750 exclusive of pensionary contribution. Copy to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., Nos. 869, 870, Political, dated 19th December 1896.

Abstract.—Sanctioning, with remarks, the temporary transfer of the services of Mr G. F. F. Foulkes, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th Grade, to the Cochin Darbar for three months on a salary of Rs. 550 *per mensem plus* a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 *per diem*. Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

G.O., Nos. 192, 193, Political, dated 23rd March 1897.

Abstract.—Sanctioning for a further period of one month and a half the transfer of the services of Mr. G. F. F. Foulkes, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th Grade, to the Cochin Darbar.

Read—also the following papers :—

From F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp, Bolghotty, 15th February 1899, Ref. on Camp No. 7.

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Diwan of Cochin on the question of the Cochin forests and their future working. The object of the Diwan's letter is to obtain the services of a British Forest Officer, Mr. Alwar Chetty, for a period sufficient to put the working of the State forests on a proper footing.

2. The Diwan shows that for the past five years, at least, the Darbar has been of opinion that the forests were not being properly managed, and he gives the history of the attempts during these five years to improve forest working. The outcome of the attempts was the deputation of a British officer, Mr. Foulkes, whose report was received in 1898. This report was sent to the Conservator Mr. Kohloff for remarks, which only reached the Diwan at the end of last August. Mr. Rees had meanwhile, after considerable inspection of the forests, given the Darbar the benefit of his advice on the subject, and the Diwan further consulted me in October when I advised him to deal with the matter thoroughly and in its entirety. While this was being done, Mr. Kohloff has, it seems (paragraph 11 of the letter), elected to retire from service on pension, and this puts matters on a new footing.

3. The Cochin forests are among the most valuable in Southern India and should be worked with great care and profit, especially in view of the approaching intersection of the State by a railway and the consequent development of the timber export trade by sea and land. The results of late years have been miserable, and the income is going from bad to worse, probably as the result of improvident, unscientific working in the past. I have long been of opinion, and have expressed it, that a radical change is absolutely necessary if the forests are to be worked properly ; the Cochin forests require the most careful and prudent management ; scientific conservancy in the overworked blocks as well as scientific working for produce and revenue

in the unworked portions are necessary; the establishment and working system require complete reorganization. For this purpose an officer *thoroughly* trained both in forestry and in forest systems and administration is needed, and there is absolutely *no one* available in the State. Hence the borrowing of a British officer is not only desirable but essential: he is a necessity not a luxury.

4. Under these circumstances I strongly support the application made in paragraph 11 of the Diwan's letter and shall be glad if Mr. Alwar Chetti's services can be spared to Cochin.

Enclosure.

From P. Rajagopala Chari, Diwan of Cochin, to the Acting British Resident, dated Ernakolam, dated 1st February 1899, Ref. on C. No. 59.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter to you, dated 19th October 1898, Ref. on C. No. 59, I have the honour to address you on the present condition of the Forest department in Cochin.

2. I find from the files of correspondence in regard to the Cochin forests in my office that the Darbar has been of opinion for *at least* the last five years or so that its forests have not been properly managed. I find that, so long ago as the 26th September 1893, the Diwan, Mr. Subramanya Pillai, asked the Conservator of Forests for a full report on his department with suggestions for its improved working. I also find that, so long ago as the 9th February 1894, the Conservator, Mr. Kohloff, submitted a detailed report in reply to the Diwan's requisition. This report was sent on the 28th February 1894 to the then Comptroller of Forests, Mr. Hudson, for his remarks; and Mr. Hudson submitted his views to the Diwan on the 13th April 1894. After about a year, the Diwan, Mr. Subramanya Pillai, addressed the Resident, Mr. Grigg (*vide* Diwan's letter, dated 9th March 1895, No. 427), forwarding to him the scheme submitted by Mr. Kohloff, and the remarks thereon by Mr. Hudson, and the Diwan also offered some suggestions of his own in the matter.

3. No reply was sent by the Resident for over a year to the above communication, but on the 20th July 1896, the Resident, Mr. Thomson, asked the Diwan to inform him fully what had been done by way of improvement of the forest administration since the date of the Diwan's letter to the Resident of the 9th March 1895. In reply to this, the Diwan, Mr. Subramanya Pillai, informed the Resident that the only measures which had been carried out were those mentioned in paragraphs 217 and 218 of the report on the administration of Cochin for 1070 M.E., and that the other measures suggested in the Diwan's letter, dated 9th March 1895, had not been carried out as they were pending the approval of the Resident (*vide* Diwan's letter to the Resident, dated 3rd August 1896, No. 1862). In reply to this communication, the Resident, Mr. Rees, wrote to the Diwan on 30th October 1896, that, while he approved of the proposals for reforming the department contained in the Diwan's letter, dated 9th March 1895, he observed that, in accordance with the suggestions of the Resident, Mr. Thomson, the Darbar had already applied for the services of a British officer to report on the Cochin forests, and that if such an officer should be available, the various proposals made in the Diwan's letter of the 9th March 1895, may be placed before that officer, and nothing need be done till that officer's report was received.

4. Subsequently, in December 1896, further correspondence took place, which ended in Mr. Foulkes being deputed by the Madras Government to inspect the Cochin forests, and to advise the Darbar in regard to the conservancy and better working of the same.

5. I find from the file of correspondence in my office, that, as early as the 23rd December 1896, the Conservator of Forests was told of the deputation of Mr. Foulkes and asked to place himself in communication with that officer, to go over the forests with that officer, and to render such assistance as may be requisite to enable that officer to understand the working of the department and to report on the same. The conservator was also told at the same time that Mr. Foulkes should be given full and

free access to all the records of his office, and that he, the Conservator, should prepare and furnish such statements, &c., as Mr. Foulkes might require for the purpose of his report. It is thus clear that Mr. Kohloff was made to understand that the opportunity should not be neglected of getting a really valuable report upon the Cochin forests such as would be useful hereafter in dealing with the subject.

6. I also wrote at the same time demi-officially to Mr. Foulkes indicating to him briefly the matters about which the Darbar was particularly anxious to have full information. I pointed out to him that the main heads of enquiry were (1) conservancy, (2) revenue, (3) establishment, and (4) working. Under conservancy, I stated that, from previous correspondence, it would seem that the sub-division of the forests into new and more workeable areas was desirable, that certain areas were alleged to be over-worked and to require immediate rest by closure against felling, and possibly to demand re-productive operations, that the question of excluding temporary cultivation within the forest areas should be considered, and the subject of a Forest Regulation with its effects on forest work and on public convenience and customary privileges might be discussed. Under revenue, I told him to enquire whether it was a fact that, notwithstanding that the forests were said in parts to be quite over-worked, the timber and produce did not bring in the full value, either because the system and methods were faulty or because of peculation. Under establishment, I instructed Mr. Foulkes to suggest such establishment as he might deem necessary even if they involved radical interference with the present establishment either in regard to personnél or pay. All these aspects of the forest question were dealt with in detail in two demi-official communications, and for your reference, I beg to invite a perusal of your demi-official to me, dated 9th January 1897, containing the suggestions in pursuance of which I called the attention of Mr. Foulkes to certain forest matters. I find from my demi-official file of correspondence that Mr. Foulkes acknowledged the receipt of my two communications on the 19th January 1897.

7. Subsequently, it was found that there was no chance of the special work in which Mr. Foulkes was engaged being completed within the period of three months allotted for it, and application had to be made for an extension of the period by a month and a half (*vide* Diwan's letter to the Resident, dated 20th February 1897, No. 557). This application for an extension was in due course granted. Unfortunately, even with this extension, Mr. Foulkes found that he could not finish drafting his report before he left, with the result that he was able to complete his drafting only after he reverted to his own service, and the printing of the report had to be done by him when he was at Nellore and he had to be in communication with the Sirkar Press at Ernakulam. As the result proved, this arrangement was unfortunate, and involved a delay of nearly a year.

8. In the meantime, the administration of the Forest Department for 1071 was condemned by the Diwan as unsatisfactory, and the condemnation was approved of by the Resident, and in dealing with the matter, the Madras Government observed in paragraph 11 of the Order, No. 615, Political, dated 17th September 1897, that the "facts mentioned in the Diwan's review and the additional remarks of the Acting Resident prove that the Darbar was fully justified in obtaining the services of a British Forest officer to examine into and report on the forest administration of the State." And further on, the Madras Government observed that "His Highness the Raja would be well advised to take advantage of the opportunity afforded (by the consideration of the special officer's report) to set this important branch on a thoroughly satisfactory footing."

9. As already stated by me in paragraph 7 *supra*, there was considerable delay in printing Mr. Foulkes' report, but the moment that the report was ready, I sent an advance copy of it to the Resident, Mr. Rees, with my demi-official to him, dated 1st April 1898, and I said that spare copies as well as my own remarks on the report would follow in due course. I considered that, before *I* passed any remarks on Mr. Foulkes' report, it was but fair to the Conservator that *he* should have an opportunity of submitting for my consideration *his* own remarks upon that report. Copies of Mr. Foulkes' report were also therefore sent to the Conservator in April 1898.

10. The Resident, Mr. Rees, however, in view apparently to the fact that he was about to proceed on furlough, thought fit to favour the Darbar with a detailed expression of his own views in regard to the Cochin Forest Department without waiting for what either the head of the department or the Diwan had to say. These views of Mr. Rees will be found in his two letters to the Diwan, dated 20th August 1898. I do not propose just now to offer any remarks in detail either upon Mr. Foulkes' report or on the criticisms thereon of the Resident, but with reference to the first paragraph of the Resident's first letter of the 20th August 1898, in which he refers to his not having received my letter on Mr. Foulkes' report, I feel bound to point out that I had already stated in my demi-official of the 1st April 1898, that my remarks would follow in due course; and I was certainly not in a position to offer any remarks before Mr. Rees left, for the obvious reason that the Conservator's remarks, dated 26th August 1898, reached me only on the 31st August 1898, *i.e., several days after I received Mr. Rees' remarks.* I simply mention this fact, so that it can be seen that there was no avoidable delay on my part in submitting my views before Mr. Rees left. I have already pointed out this in my letter to you, dated 19th October 1898, Ref. on C. No. 59.

11. It is now the duty of the Darbar to consider the whole question, and to frame a scheme for the re-organization of the Forest Department, after taking into consideration the exhaustive report of Mr. Foulkes and the criticisms thereon of the Resident, Mr. Rees. But an event has since occurred which renders it undesirable that the Darbar should take any steps just now which might commit it to any detailed scheme for the re-organization of the department, and my object in now writing to you is to tell you of it officially, and to ask you to help the Darbar in this matter. Mr. Kohloff, the Conservator, has submitted his papers for pension, and His Highness the Raja has directed me to inform him that he is allowed to retire with effect from the date of his relief. The appointment of Conservator has to be filled up, and in view to the complicated nature of the questions involved, and the diverse opinions expressed in regard to the department, and in view also to the fact that the working of the department has been condemned by two Residents and two Diwans, it seems to His Highness that the best thing that the Darbar can do is to apply for and obtain the services of an officer of the Madras Forest Department for a definite period of time to fill the appointment of Conservator. His Highness has therefore asked me to request you to be so good as to move the Madras Government to grant to the Darbar the loan of the services of Mr. Alwar Chetti Garu, an officer of the Madras service, for a period of not less than seven years. Should the Madras Government view this application favourably, I request that I may be informed of the terms asked for by this officer. Should Mr. Alwar Chetti eventually become the Conservator, it seems to His Highness desirable that the re-organization of the Forest Department should lie over till the new officer joins, and is in a position to offer his views for the consideration of the Darbar in framing a detailed scheme.

Telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Trivandrum, dated 27th March 1899, No. 162.

Reference your letter fifteenth February, number seven. Alwar Chetti accepts post of Conservator, Cochin, on rupees five hundred per mensem rising by annual increments rupees fifty to seven hundred and fifty exclusive of pensionary contribution. Please wire whether Darbar accepts these terms.

Telegram from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 9th April 1899.

Your telegram twenty-seventh March. Cochin Darbar accepts terms for Alwar Chetti.

Order—No. 274, Political, dated 1st May 1899.

The transfer of the services of M.R.Ry. V. Alwar Chetti Garu, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Cochin Darbar for a period of seven years on a salary of Rs. 500 *per mensem* rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 750 exclusive of pensionary contribution is sanctioned under article 806 of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. The attention of M.R.Ry. Alwar Chetti Garu will be drawn by the Board of Revenue to the instructions in articles 826 to 834 of the Civil Service Regulations in regard to the payment of contributions and the information to be given to Account officers.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
,, Revenue Department.

Endorsement—No. 275, Political, dated 1st May 1899.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 279, 2nd May 1899.

MAY.

Masulipatam Stipendiaries.

Recording statement showing the casualties and changes among the — for the year ending 31st March 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Statement showing the casualties and changes among the Masulipatam Stipendiaries for the year ending 31st March 1899.

Name of stipendiary.	Reference to Appendix B of G.O., No. 388, dated 5th August 1890.	Amount of stipend per mensem.	How change has occurred, whether by death or commutation or otherwise.	Remarks.
Dáúd 'Alí *alias* Nizám-ud-daula.	No. I of Appendix A	RS. 1,026	Died on the 2nd December 1898.	Death report was submitted with this office R.C. No. B-3128-Acc., dated 10th December 1898. The matter of succession is now under enquiry.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Madras, with reference to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 388, Political, dated 5th August 1890.

Masulipatam,
14*th April* 1899.

(Signed) P. S. SINGARAVELU PILLAI,
Deputy Collector.

Order—No. 279, Political, dated 2nd May 1899.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kistna.
" Accountant-General.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 280, 3rd May 1899.

MAY.

Mysore Stipendiaries.

Declining to reconsider the distribution of the pension of the late Mirzá Budan Bég, a Mysore pensioner, which was decided upon in G.O., No. 491, Political, dated 16th July 1898, and directing the payment of certain bonuses to his two sons.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 491, Political, dated 16th July 1898.

Read—also the following paper :—

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Accountant-General), dated Chittoor, 13th March 1899, Ref. on Bd. and Govt. No. 208—Acct.

Mirzá Názir 'Alí Bég.

For the age of 42 years the value of annuity is 9·803.

The annual amount of pension is Rs. 10–14–0 × 12=130·5.

The amount of commutation is therefore 9·803 × 130·5=1279·2915 or Rs. 1,279 in round number.

Mirzá Vassil 'Alí Bég.

For the age of 31 years the value of annuity is 11·141.

The annual amount of pension is Rs. 10–14–0 × 12=130·5.

The amount of commutation is therefore 11·141 × 130·5=1453·9005 or Rs. 1,454 in round number.

With reference to G.O., No. 491, Political, dated the 16th July 1898, I have the honour to forward herewith the age and health certificates of Mirzá Náẓir 'Alí Bég and Mirzá Vassil 'Alí Bég, the sons of the late Mirzá Buḍan Bég, and to state that their bonuses calculated on the table given in G.O., No. 350, Political, dated the 5th May 1887, according to the ages furnished by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vellore, come to Rupees 1,279 and Rs. 1,454, respectively, as worked out in the margin.

2. As regards the payment of the arrear pensions due to them the instructions of Government in its order No. 697, Political, dated the 23rd November 1891, will be duly attended to when their bonuses are disbursed on receipt of sanction from Government.

3. Áminá Bégam, one of the daughters of the deceased Mirzá Buḍan Bég to whom a monthly stipend of Rs. 5-7-0 was sanctioned by Government in the order under reply, has put in a petition relinquishing the whole of her claim in favour of her two brothers, and one of the brothers Mirzá Náẓir 'Alí Bég wants his share as well as Áminá Bégam's to be paid every month to the other brother Mirzá Vassil 'Alí Bég who will support him. The object of the brother is to avoid the commutation.

4. If Áminá Bégam's share is allowed to be relinquished, Furzana Bégam must, as well as the brothers, have her share of the relinquished pension. The shares would thus stand as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Mirzá Náẓir 'Alí Bég	13	0	10
Mirzá Vassil 'Alí Bég	13	0	9
Furzana Bégam	6	8	5
Total ..	32	10	0

If the two brothers' shares were lumped together and paid to Mirzá Vassil 'Alí Bég, his share would be Rs. 26-1-7, and would not be subject to compulsory commutation. It is for Government to consider whether the orders already passed need be modified as requested by the petitioners.

No. I.A.D—126.

The commutation value of the pension of the individuals named below is as shown against their respective names :—

Name.	Age.	Amount of pension per mensem.	Annual amount.	Value of annuity.	Bonus.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1. Mirzá Názir 'Alí Bég	42	10 14 0	130 8 0	9·803	1,279 0 0
2. Mirzá Vassil 'Alí Bég	31	10 14 0	130 8 0	11·141	1,454 0 0

Fort St. George,
27*th March* 1899.

(Signed) T. HESKETH BIGGS,
Accountant-General.

Order—No. 280, Political, dated 3rd May 1899.

The Government is not prepared to reconsider the distribution which was decided upon in G.O., No. 491, Political, dated 16th July 1898. Bonuses of Rs. 1,279 and Rs. 1,454 will be paid to Mirzá Náẓir 'Alí Bég and Mirzá Vassil 'Alí Bég, respectively, and the stipend of Áminá Bégam will be paid upon her receipt alone.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot.
„ Accountant-General.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 286, 4th May 1899.

MAY.

Tanjore Pensions.

Directing the Government Agent, Tanjore, to inform certain petitioners that the Government is unable to reopen the question of the settlement of the —, and requesting him to submit a scheme to provide for the education of the children of such of the Tanjore pensioners as are legitimate relations of Sivaji.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following petitions :—

From VITHAL RAO MOHITE and others, of Tanjore, dated June 1897.

Abstract.—Stating that they are the relations and dependents of the late Raja of Tanjore, and praying that they may be granted some help by Government in order that they may be relieved of their poverty.

From VITHAL RAO MOHITE, of Tanjore, dated 18th November 1898.

Abstract.—Praying that the petition submitted in June 1897 may be favourably considered.

From VIZIA SADANANDAJI SAHIB and other members of the Mangalavilas, Tanjore, dated 23rd December 1898, No. 19.

From GOVINDA RAO JIVAJI MOHITHAY, of Southern Main Street, Tanjore, dated 30th December 1898.

Abstract.—Praying that his stipend may be increased.

From the descendants of the Mangalavilas Branch of the last Tanjore Raja's family, dated February 1899.

Abstract.—Praying for increased pensions.

From KRISTNASAMI MAHADIK RAO SAHIB and others, descendants of the niece and nephews of the last Raja of Tanjore, dated 15th February 1899.

Abstract.—Praying that they may be officially recognised as the direct and only representatives of the Tanjore family, that their allowances may be increased, that they may be granted allowances for the marriage of their children, and that steps may be taken to give a free and fitting education to the male members of their families.

Order—No. 286, Political, dated 4th May 1899.

The Government is unable to reopen the question of the settlement of the Tanjore pensions, and the petitioners whose petitions are read above will be so informed by the Government Agent, Tanjore.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is, however, of opinion that some scheme might, perhaps, be devised to provide for the education of the children of such of the Tanjore pensioners as are legitimate relations of Sivaji, so as to enable

them to support themselves when the pensions on which they depend lapse. The Government Agent, Tanjore, will therefore be requested to take the matter into his careful consideration and to submit a scheme for giving effect to this proposal.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore
(with all petitions, in original, to be returned).

Government {1899} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 293, 294, 8th May 1899.

MAY.

Returns of Titles and Title-holders.

Passing orders on the returns of new titles granted or assumed and of casualties among title-holders for the year ending 31st December 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Returns of titles and title-holders for the year 1898.

Order—No. 293, Political, dated 8th May 1899.

The returns will be forwarded to the Government of India.

2. Most of the returns* were again received late. Attention is once more drawn to the necessity for their reaching Government *not later than the* 1st *February in each year.*

* Resident in (Travancore and) Cochin.
Political Agent, Sandur.
Collector of Chingleput.
„ of Malabar.
„ of Trichinopoly.
„ of Cuddapah.
„ of Tanjore.
Collector of Madura.
„ of Tinnevelly.
„ of Vizagapatam.
„ of Kistna.
„ of Madras.
„ of Gódávari.
Comptroller of Military Accounts.
Commissioner of Police.

3. Several *nil* returns were not received on post cards. Attention is drawn to the rule on this subject laid down in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 474, Financial, dated 30th July 1889.

4. The return forwarded by the Collector of Ganjám was not in the prescribed form.

5. The marginally-noted officers omitted from their returns the names of the new title-holders mentioned in each case.

Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
1. M.R.Ry. L. K. Shatakopa Chariyar.
2. „ C. Venkoba Chariyar.

Collector of Tanjore.
M.R.Ry. P. Ranga Charyar.

Collector of Trichinopoly.
1. M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar.
2. Maulvi Saiyid Ḥusain Raẓá Sáḥib.

6. The Commissioner of Police inquires whether, in view of the fact that he regularly furnishes the Accountant-General with particulars regarding the recipients of newly-conferred titles, he should, in future, submit this return to Government. That officer will be referred to G.O., No. 80, Political, dated 23rd January 1886, a copy of which was communicated to him with G.O., No. 216, Political, dated 26th February 1886. The Collector of Madras will also be informed that he is mistaken in supposing that the orders prescribing the submission of this annual return to Government are cancelled by G.O., No. 665, Political, dated 12th October 1897.

7. The Comptroller of Military Accounts will be informed that the orders communicated with G O., No. 809, Political, dated 18th November 1896, require the submission of a return of casualties among title-holders as well as of new title-holders.

8. A copy of the consolidated return as forwarded to the Government of India will be communicated to each officer concerned for information and future guidance.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To all Collectors.
,, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
,, the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.
,, ,, ,, Banganapalle.
,, ,, ,, Sandur.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Comptroller of Military Accounts.
,, the Inspector-General of Police.
,, the Commissioner of Police.
,, the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
Copy to the Public Works Department.
} with copy of return.

Letter--No. 294, Political, dated Ootacamund, 8th May 1899, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of Mr. Arundel's letter, No. 304, Political, dated the 3rd May 1898, I am directed to forward returns of new titles granted or assumed and of casualties among title-holders for the year ending 31st December 1898.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

[Statement.

A.—List of new Titles granted or assumed in the Madras Presidency during 1898.

—	Title.	Number of persons holding titles.	Name of present holder.	Caste of holder.	Date of birth of present holder.	District or place of residence of holder.	Number of villages or area of land owned by holder in British India only.	Authority for original grant.	Nature of such authority and date.	Date of assumption of title by present holder.	Nature of service for which title was granted.	Official form of address by Local Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Hindus —II. Personal.	Maharaja.	1	Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao.	Kshatriya.	1st Dec. 1828.	Vizagapatam.	123 villages ..	British Government.	*Gazette of India*, 21st May 1898.	21st May 1898.	Public ..	Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao Garu, C.I.E., Vizagapatam.	....
Do.	Mahamahopadhyaya.	1	Peruvalanathan Ranga Chariyar.	Brahmin.	1832 ..	Kumbakónam.	About 27 acres ..	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 1st Jan. 1898.	1st Jan. 1898.	Scholarship ..	M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya P. Ranga Chariyar Avargal.	Retired Sanskrit Pandit, Kumbakónam College.
Do.	Do.	2	Lakshmi Kumara Shatakopa Chariyar.	Do.	1832 ..	Trippunittura, near Ernaculam.	A house in Kumbakónam.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya, L. K. Shatakopa Chariyar Avargal.	Court Pandit, Cochin.
Do.	Do.	3	Nadathur Satagopa-Chariyar.	Do.	2nd April 1840.	Kumbakónam.	8¼ acres	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 21st May 1898.	21st May 1898.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya N. Satagopa Chariyar Avargal.	....
Do.	Raja ..	1	Sri Hari Hara Mardaraja Devu Garu.	Kshatriya.	1872 ..	Kallikóta and Rambha.	504 villages ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Public ..	Raja Sahib Mehrban-i-dostan Sri Hari Hara Mardaraja Devu Garu.	Zamindar of Kallikóta and Attagada.
Do.	Diwan Bahadur.	1	Venbakam Krishnama Chariyar.	Brahmin.	1832 ..	Madras ..	20 acres and building sites.	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 1st Jan. 1898.	1st Jan. 1898.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariyar Avargal.	Registrar of Books.
Do.	Do.	2	Cuddalore Venkoba Chariyar.	Do.	1843 ..	Cuddalore town (at present in Trivandrum.	6·17 acres of dry land, 24·17 acres of wet lands, 82 cents cocoanut gardens.	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 21st May 1898.	21st May 1898.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Venkoba Chariyar Avargal.	Retired Sub-Judge.

A.—List of new Titles granted or assumed in the Madras Presidency during 1898—*cont.*

—	Title.	Number of persons holding title.	Name of present holder.	Caste of holder.	Date of birth of present holder.	District or place of residence of holder.	Number of villages or area of land owned by holder in British India only.	Authority for original grant.	Nature of such authority and date.	Date of assumption of title by present holder.	Nature of services for which title was granted.	Official form of address by Local Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Hindus —II. Personal.	Rao Bahadur.	1	Padakandla Rama Rao.	Brahmin.	11th Sept. 1849.	Madanapalle, Cuddapah district.	One shrotriem (whole) village and putta lands in another. Total area occupied is 146·11 acres.	British Government.	*Gazette of India*, 1st Jan. 1898.	1st Jan. 1898.	Public ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao Garu.	Tahsildar of Hospet.
Do.	Do.	2	Pananjeri Calappa Anantha Charlu.	Do.	March 1849.	Bellary ..	About 20 acres of wet land and a share in about 50 acres of ancestral property.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. C. Anantha Charlu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Public Prosecutor.
Do.	Do.	3	Pandurangi Kodanda Rao Pantulu.	Do.	10th Feb. 1849.	Vizagapatam.	41 acres of land in four villages.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Kodanda Rao Pantulu Garu.	Diwan to the Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao Garu, C.I.E., Vizagapatam.
Do.	Do.	4	Kannanur Narayana Aiyar.	Do.	1845 ..	Gooty ..	38·18 acres in eight villages.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Narayana Aiyar Avargal.	Deputy Collector.
Do.	Do.	5	Buddhavarapu Narayanamurthi Pantulu.	Do.	1850 ..	Vizagapatam, now at Russellkonda.	12·85 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Narayanamurthi Pantulu Garu.	Deputy Collector, Goomsur division.
Do.	Do.	6	Ramaswami Aiyar Gopala Aiyar.	Do.	8th Jan. 1866.	Melatur, Tanjore district.	99·97 acres	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 21st May 1898.	21st May 1898.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Gopala Aiyar Avargal.	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
Do.	Do.	7	Mandayam Anantampalli Singara Chariar.	Do.	1841 ..	Madras ..	21 acres and one house.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. A. Singara Chariyar Avargal.	Head Cashier, Bank of Madras.
Do.	Do.	8	Palghat Iyyenar Kutti Pillai Chinnaswami Pillai.	Hindu ..	28th Oct. 1860.	Malabar ..	180 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P.I. Kutti Pillai Chinnaswami Pillai Avargal.	Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat.
Do.	Rao Sahib.	1	The Revd. Samuel Paul.	Native Christian.	13th June 1844.	Sakshiyapuram, Tinnevelly district.	4 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib Rev. S. Paul.	Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura.
Do.	Do.	2	Peter Muniswami Pillai.	Do.	February 1842.	Coimbatore.	21½ acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Peter Muniswami Pillai, Avargal.	Retired Assistant Surgeon.

A.—List of new Titles granted or assumed in the Madras Presidency during 1898—*cont.*

—	Title.	Number of persons holding titles.	Name of present holder.	Caste of holder.	Date of birth of present holder.	District or place of residence of holder.	Number of villages or area of land owned by holder in British India only.	Authority for original grant.	Nature of such authority and date.	Date of assumption of title by present holder.	Nature of service for which title was granted.	Official form of address by Local Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. Muhammadans—II. Personal.	Shams-ul-ulama.	1	Maulvi Haji Ghulám-Rasúl Sahib.	Muhammadan.	1854 ..	Madras ..	....	British Government.	*Gazette of India,* 1st Jan. 1898.	1st Jan. 1898.	Scholarship ..	Maulvi Haji Ghulam-Rasúl Sahib, Shams-ul-ulama.	....
Do.	Do.	2	Maulvi Saiyid Hussan Raza Sahib.	Suja sect.	1847 ..	Madras (at present in Trichinopoly).	....	Do.	*Gazette of India,* 21st May 1898.	21st May 1898.	Do. ..	Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Sahib, Shams-ul ulama.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan schools.
Do.	Khan Bahadur.	1	Kurimanil Valliamania Chey Kutti.	Mappilla	28th Aug. 1854.	Ernad ..	629·11 acres ..	Do.	*Gazette of India,* 1st Jan. 1898.	1st Jan. 1898.	Public ..	Kurimanil Vallimania Chey Kutti Sahib, Khan Bahadur.	Inspector of Police.
Do.	Do.	2	Abdul Karim Khán Sahib.	Muhammadan.	10th Sept 1840.	Madras ..	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Abdul Karim Khán Sahib, Khan Bahadur.	Government pensioner.
Do.	Do.	3	Lalji Walji Set ..	Do.	1854 ..	Do. ..	Houses and lands ..	Do.	*Gazette of India,* 21st May 1898.	21st May 1898.	Do. ..	Lalji Walji Set Sahib, Khan Bahadur.	Merchant.
Do.	Khan Sahib.	1	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sayyid Abdul Gaffur Sahib.	Do.	1st Sept. 1851.	Trichinopoly	....	Do.	*Gazette of India,* 1st Jan. 1898.	1st Jan. 1898.	Do. ..	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sayyid Abdul Gaffur Sahib, Khan Sahib.	Stationary Second-class Magistrate, Trichinopoly.
Do.	Do.	2	Muhammad Sultan Sahib.	Do.	4th Nov. 1843.	Kurnool ..	25 05 acres Government putta land in Ramallakot taluk.	Do.	*Gazette of India,* 21st May 1898.	21st May 1898.	Do. ..	Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Khan Sahib.	Government pensioner.

B.—List of Casualties among Title-holders in the Madras Presidency during 1898.

—	Title.	Number of persons holding titles.	Name of present holder.	Caste of holder.	Date of birth of present holder.	District or place of residence of holder.	Number of villages or area of land owned by holder in British India only.	Authority for original grant.	Nature of such authority and date.	Date of assumption of title by present holder.	Nature of service for which title was granted.	Official form of address by Local Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Hindus —II. Personal	Rani ..	1	Sri Ankitam Atchayamma.	Kshatriya.	1842	Vizagapatam.	48 villages	British Government.	*Gazette of India*, 1st Jan. 1896.	1st Jan. 1896.	....	Rani Sri A. Atchayamma Garu.	Died on 2nd October 1898.
Do.	Diwan Bahadur.	1	Chokkappa Kalyanasundaram Chettiyar	Vaisya ..	1837	Madras ..	A share in house ..	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 22nd Jan. 1897.	22nd Jan. 1897.	Public ..	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Kalyanasundaram Chettiyar Avargal.	Died on 1st August 1898.
Do.	Rao Bahadur.	1	Sakharama Hari Rao.	Brahmin.	1843	Triplicane .	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Hari Rao Avargal.	Died on 28th July 1898.
B. Muhammadans —II. Personal.	Khan Bahadur.	1	Muhammad Ibád-ulláh.	Shaikh ..	1837	Madras ..	....	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 30th March 1876.	30'h Mar. 1876.	....	Muhammad Ibád-ulláh, Khan Bahadur.	Died on 5th August 1898.
Do.	Do.	2	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din.	Do. ..	1840	Do. ..	....	Do.	*Gazette of India*, 8th Oct. 1875.	8th Oct. 1875.	....	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din, Khan Bahadur.	Died on 9th November 1898.
Do.	Do.	3	Názir'Alí	Do. ..	1842	Do. ..	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Názir'Alí, Khan Bahadur.	Withdrawn by G.O., No. 852, Political, dated 15th December 1898.

Government {1899} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 297, 9th May 1899.

MAY.

Survey of Banganapalle State.

Passing orders on certain proposals of the Political Agent, Kurnool, regarding the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 440, Political, dated 6th July 1897.

Abstract.—Directing, with remarks, that the Superintendent, Madras Survey, be requested in the Revenue Department to furnish the Political Agent, Banganapalle, with an estimate of the cost of the survey of the State and to advise him on other preliminary matters connected therewith.

G.O., No. 604, Political, dated 26th August 1898, paragraph 4.

G.O., No. 99, Political, dated 30th January 1899.

Read— the following papers :—

From MUHAMMAD RÁZÁ KHÁN, Esq., Political Agent, Banganapalle, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 30th November 1898, No. 186-Political.

Adverting to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 604, dated 26th August 1898 (confidential copy reviewing the Banganapalle Administration Report for 1897–98 and Budget Estimates for 1898–99), I have the honour to state that all the sub-jaghirdars in Banganapalle have now expressed their willingness to have their villages surveyed and to contribute towards the cost of the operations sums in proportion to the revenues enjoyed by them. I have recently paid a visit to the Nawab, and he is very anxious that the survey should be commenced as early as practicable and that his State proper should be taken up first. There are also some minor details regarding which he wishes to have a personal consultation with Mr. Martin, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and has requested me to arrange for an interview of that officer with him. I accordingly wired to Mr. Martin and he had arranged to go to Banganapalle on the 27th instant, and the Nawab was also anxiously expecting him. Mr. Martin, however, considered it advisable to intimate his intention to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and wrote to him accordingly; but the latter officer instructed him not to take any action in the matter until the sanction of Government was obtained and communicated to him. I therefore beg that the Government may be pleased to issue orders for beginning the survey at a very early date. The Nawab told me that he had the necessary number of demarcation stones ready.

2. Concerning ways and means for meeting the expenditure, the estimated cost of the operations amounts to about Rs. 23,000, of which the portion to be borne by the Nawab is about Rs. 13,500. He proposes to meet the charge from the general savings which, according to his budget estimate, are expected to be about Rs. 18,000 at the end of the current year. I suggested to him that the whole of the estimated cost might be deposited in the Koilkuntla taluk treasury, which is only 7 miles from Banganapalle; but he said that he would defray the expenses monthly as the charges become due as this course would be more convenient to him. His proposal may be accepted.

Official Memorandum No. 5.

The Nawab and the sub-jaghirdars of Banganapalle have consented to defray the cost of surveying the lands of the State, and the Nawab is desirous that the survey should be commenced at an early date. The Superintendent, Madras Survey, is requested to report whether the survey can be undertaken without prejudice to the work of the department.

Fort St. George,
9th *January* 1899.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

From H. O'C. CARDOZO, Esq., C.I.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th January 1899, No. 9-G.

[*Reference.*—Official memorandum No. 5, dated 9th January 1899, regarding the survey ot Banganapalle State.]

I have the honour to report that the cadastral survey of the Banganapalle State can form part of the survey programme for the year 1899–1900.

2. The cost of this survey will, it is presumed, not form part of the ordinary survey expenditure, *i.e.*, will not be chargeable to the survey budget allotment, but will be paid for from funds specially provided by the Banganapalle State.

3. The State contains 60 villages, total area 255 square miles. This is the true area by traverse survey. Deducting estimated area of hills, 55 square miles, the area for cadastral survey is 200 square miles. The total estimated area taken from the village accounts is only 170 square miles.

4. Of the 60 villages mentioned above, 34 villages, total estimated area 98 square miles, belong to the Nawab—26 more villages, total estimated area 72 square miles, are alienated and belong to proprietors called sub-jaghirdars. It is uncertain whether a cadastral survey is required for these 26 villages.

The Collector will be consulted on this point. Assuming that a cadastral survey is required for all the 60 villages, the cost may be estimated as below :—

Area for cadastral survey, 200 square miles.

No.	Item of charge.	Rate		Estimated total cost.
		Per acre.	Per square mile.	
		ANNAS.	RUPEES.	RUPEES.
1	Survey establishment	$2\frac{1}{2}$	100	20,000
2	Stone boundary marks	$2\frac{1}{2}$	100	20,000
3	Hired labour	1	40	8,000
	Total ..	6	240	48,000

5. A survey party equal in strength to half a cadastral party can be employed during 1899–1900 under the supervision of the Survey officer in charge of cadastral party working in the Kurnool district.

6. The survey ought to be completed in one year.

Order—Mis. No. 99, Political, dated 30th January 1899.

The foregoing letter from the Superintendent, Madras Survey, will be communicated to the Political Agent, Banganapalle, with the request that he will ascertain and report how the Nawab of Banganapalle proposes to find the sum of Rs. 48,000, the cost of the survey as estimated by the Superintendent.

2. The Accountant-General will be requested to report how the cost of the proposed survey should be recovered from the Banganapalle State and if the recovery can, by any means, be spread over a period of more than one year.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Banganapalle.
,, Accountant-General.

G.O., No. 179, Political, dated 27th February 1899.

Read—the following letter from T. HESKETH BIGGS, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 16th February 1899, No. 646 :—

With reference to paragraph 2 of your G.O., Mis. No. 99, Political, dated the 30th ultimo, requesting me to report how the cost of survey of the lands of the Banganapalle State should be recovered, and if the recovery can, by any means, be spread over a period of more than one year, I have the honour to say that if the survey is to be conducted under Chapter III of Madras Act IV of 1897, any postponement of the recovery of the cost of the survey after the survey has been completed would be equivalent to the grant of a loan and should be made subject to the same conditions as the grant of a loan. Subject to the above remark and subject to budget provision being made, there is no account objection to the recovery being spread over more than one year.

Any payments made by the proprietor towards the cost of survey before it is completed will be adjusted by deduction from the charges under "3. Land Revenue Survey and Settlement, Survey charges", the expenditure by the Survey Department being charged to that head. When the survey is completed the unadjusted balance will be transferred to the debit of survey advances. Interest on the balance, if Government order that interest be charged, would be periodically calculated and added to the outstanding balance. If, however, the cost of survey is not recovered as an arrear of land revenue or completion of the survey as directed in section 19, it will have to be charged to "loans to landholders, &c.," and Government of India will have to sanction the arrangement—article 116, Civil Account Code.

In this connection I would request that the orders sanctioning the survey of private estates and estates under the Court of Wards may in all cases be communicated to this office.

Order—No. 179, Political, dated 27th February 1899.

Communicated to the Political Agent, Banganapalle, and to the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Banganapalle.
,, Revenue Department.

Read—also the following papers :—

From MUHAMMAD RÁZÁ KHÁN, Esq., Political Agent, Banganapalle, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kurnool, 11th March 1899, No. M-1.

Adverting to G.O., No. 99, dated 30th January 1899, I have the honour to report that the Banganapalle Nawab states that the ryots have already collected the stones required for their holdings and that stones needed for the State Sirkar waste lands can be easily procured. He also informs me that he will make his own arrangements for labour and that no provision is necessary for these two items, viz., stone boundary marks and hired labour. He accordingly thinks that the Rs. 22,000 originally estimated by the Superintendent will suffice with an addition of Rs. 3,000 for chainsmen, &c. I am, however, inclined to think that the total absence of provision for hired labour may lead to inconvenience and delay in the execution of the work, necessitating the continuance of the establishment deputed for the purpose longer than will otherwise be necessary and the consequent increase in the cost under that head. I would therefore appropriate the Rs. 25,000, the Nawab's estimate, as follows :—

	RS.
(1) For cost of establishment as estimated by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey	20,000
(2) For cost of hired labour, *i.e.*, for pointsmen, chainsmen and coolies.	5,000

The rate of one anna per acre or Rs. 8,000 for the whole area of 200 square miles to be surveyed will be a fair provision for the second item, but as the Nawab is sanguine that gratuitous labour can be easily arranged for the amount allotted by me, Rs. 5,000 (or 7½ pies per acre) will probably suffice. The Nawab says that he will be able to pay the entire cost of the survey (Rs. 25,000) from the State treasury in two years in equal annual instalments, and that he will make his own arrangements for recovering from the sub-jaghirdars contributions due from them.

The amount will be paid by the Nawab from the general savings effected as advised by me and approved by Government, and the requisite provision will be made in his budget for 1898—1900 to be submitted in May next.

2. As already stated, the Nawab wishes that the whole of his State should be surveyed and that his own villages should be taken up first.

Memo. No. 888.

With reference to his M-1., dated 11th March 1899, the Political Agent is requested to submit, at a very early date, a fuller report, together with his own opinion on the proposals of the Nawab of Banganapalle in regard to the survey of that State. It is of great importance that this survey should be undertaken and that the work should be pushed on rapidly.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

28*th March* 1899.

From MUHAMMAD RÁZÁ KHÁN, Esq., Political Agent, Banganapalle, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th April 1899, No. R-2.

Adverting to your memorandum No. 888, dated 28th March 1899, I have the honour to report that, as already submitted, the Nawab, with whom I held an interview lately at Banganapalle where I was encamped on general tour, assured me that the stones needed for the occupied lands have already been collected by the ryots concerned and that the stones required for his Sirkar waste lands could be procured without any difficulty whatever. He also tells me that the labour requisite for the survey operations will be very easily supplied by him. He is very anxious to see the Deputy Superintendent of Survey and consult him in person as to the details connected with the work. The latter is, however, I understand, precluded from going to

Banganapalle, there being no orders of Government authorizing him to do so. I beg, therefore, respectfully to suggest that Mr. Martin may be directed to proceed to Banganapalle, and an opportunity may then be taken by him to satisfy himself as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the stones already collected and their suitability for use as survey marks in point of size and description.

2. The Nawab having expressed his desire to have the whole of his State surveyed and to defray the entire cost of the operations, I beg to suggest the advisability of publishing the notification prescribed by section 17 (*a*) of Act IV of 1897 at an early date. The survey work may be begun and simultaneously with it the inspection, &c., of the boundary marks already kept in readiness may be proceeded with. As a diversity of system of land tenure (renting, cowle, &c., systems) is in force in the State, and the tenants have only a very limited interest in their holdings, I am doubtful whether the landholders can be compelled (as in the case of holders of ryotwari lands possessing permanent interest and the right of sale, mortgage, &c., in respect of their lands) to procure the stones and contribute labour, but this is a matter to be settled by the Nawab. If the stones already collected are found insufficient or unsuited or if gratuitous labour should be not available, the necessary arrangements for the supply of stones and labour through the agency of contractors or otherwise may be made by the Deputy Superintendent or other officer appointed as survey officer under the Act. Should, contrary to the Nawab's expectations and assurances, any difficulty be experienced in arranging for the supply of stones and labour by the ryots and should his estimate of Rs. 25,000 be consequently exceeded, he will pay the entire actual cost as agreed to by him.

3. The whole cost of the operations may be defrayed by Government in the first instance and recovered from the Nawab in two equal annual instalments, these being payable on the 31st March 1900 and 31st March 1901. As the charges are not to be recovered immediately after the completion of the survey, the amount spent by Government on the work may be treated as an unusual advance and the sanction of the Government of India obtained for the same as soon as possible under article 116 of the Civil Account Code. Interest may be charged on the loan at four per cent. per annum.

4. If the Nawab should desire it, the survey officer may be ordered under section 20 of the Act to apportion among the lands surveyed the total cost of the operations, so that he may take steps to recover such amounts as may be due to him from the sub-jaghirdars and his own tenants.

Order—No. 297, Political, dated 9th May 1899.

The Governor in Council is of the opinion that the Deputy Superintendent, No. II Survey Division, should be instructed to proceed to Banganapalle to discuss, with the Political Agent and the Nawab, the question of the survey of the State and to submit a report on the matter to Government. The necessary orders will issue in the Revenue Department.

2. The attention of the Political Agent will be drawn to the fact that Madras Act IV of 1897 cannot apply, as a Legislative Enactment, to Banganapalle State although the cost of the survey might be apportioned as laid down in that Act, the Nawab being left to recover the charges as he does his other revenue.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Kurnool.
,, Revenue Department.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O., No. 302, 12th May 1899.

MAY.

Mysore Pensioners.

Recording, with remark, statement showing the casualties and other changes among — during the 12 months ending with 31st March 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

List of Mysore Pensioners on the roll on the 1st April 1899.

No. of Political pension order.	Names of pensioners.	Age.	Amount. Pension.	Amount. Clothing allowance.	Year of grant.
	Males.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
832	'Abbás 'Alí Khán	64	10 0 0	51 0 0	1872
847	Dáúd Bég	67	6 5 0	..	1857
853	Mír Ghulám 'Alí	70	7 7 0	..	1847
856	Muhammad Bég	64	6 13 0	..	1857
864	Vazír Bég	77	6 5 0	..	1857
894	Hajee Muhammad Husain	76	35 0 0	100 0 0	1873
2093	Zaman Bég	56	7 0 0	..	1879
2108	'Abd-ul-rahmán	61	7 8 0	38 4 0	1879
2698	'Alí Naqí Táhir	45	5 5 4	..	1888
2699	Muhammad Husain Táhir	44	5 5 4	..	1888
2700	Muhammad Saiyid Táhir	33	5 5 4	..	1888
2760	Mírzá Akbar Husain	57	7 8 0	..	1875 & 1890
..	Muhammad Bég	64	50 0 0	..	1898
..	'Alí Naqí Táhir and 'Alí Musay Razá Jeddi	45 & 43	40 0 0	..	1898
2972	Mír Husain 'Alí Khán Sáhib	48	21 6 0	..	1897
	Females.				
833	'Umdá Bégam	59	10 0 0	25 0 0	1872
851	Kulsum Bí	83	5 0 0	..	1857
874	Tipú Bí	57	4 8 0	..	1871
879	Muhammadí Bégam	41	20 0 0	..	1871
884	Khair-un-nisá Bégam	74	7 0 0	51 0 0	1872
887	Raziá Bégam	67	7 0 0	35 0 0	1876
893	Jhona Bí	72	10 0 0	30 0 0	1873
895	Aisha Bí	69	9 0 0	30 0 0	1874
2036	Daulat Bibi	51	4 8 0	..	1878
2122	Maryam Bí	50	3 0 0	..	1879
2414	Khatuna Bégam	70	5 11 0	..	1883
2431	Abbásí Bégam	61	7 0 0	35 0 0	1883
2592	Faizú Bí	79	10 0 0	37 8 0	1894
2931	Fátimá Bégam	74	17 0 0	112 0 0	1882
2973	Bijanna Bégam	15	9 0 0	..	1897
2974	Bégam Bí	12	9 0 0	..	1897
2978	Abbásí Bégam	69	100 0 0	..	1892
..	Áminá Bégam	..	5 7 0	..	1898
..	Furzana Bégam	..	5 7 0	..	1898

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, with reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 146, Political, dated 27th February 1888.

Chittoor,
14*th April* 1899.

(Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector.

Statement showing the casualties and other changes among Mysore Pensioners during the 12 months ending with 31st March 1899.

No. of Political pension order.	Names of pensioners.	Age.	Amount.		Year of grant.
			Pension.	Clothing allowance.	
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Deaths during the year.				
834	Mírzá Buḍan Bég (Died 8th March 1899) ..	92	35 0 0	102 0 0	1872.
	Pensions granted during the year.				
..	Muḥammad Bég	64	50 0 0	..	Sanctioned in G.O., No. 262, dated 19th April 1898.
..	'Alí Naqí Ṭáhir and Alí Musay Razá Jeddi ..	45 & 43	40 0 0	..	
..	Áminá Bégam	..	5 7 0	..	Sanctioned in G.O., No. 491, Political, dated 16th July 1898.
..	Furzana Bégam	..	5 7 0	..	

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, with reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 146, Political, dated 27th February 1888.

Chittoor, (Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
14*th April* 1899. *Acting Collector.*

Order—No. 302, Political, dated 12th May 1899.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Collector, North Arcot, is drawn to the omission from his lists of the additions made in G.O., No. 491, Political, dated 16th July 1898. These names have been added to the foregoing list.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot.
„ Accountant-General.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 319, 320, 19th May 1899.

MAY.

Transfer of Services.

Communicating to the Political Agent, Banganapalle, Proceedings, Revenue Department, requesting the Board of Revenue to arrange for the transfer of the services of Sub-Inspector R. Mahadeva Aiyar of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department to the Banganapalle State on certain terms proposed by the Nawab. Copy to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O., Mis. No. 660, Revenue, dated 23rd November 1896.

Order—Mis. No. 660, Revenue, dated 23rd November 1896.

* * * * *

2. Under the note to article 815 of the Civil Service Regulations, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to delegate to the Board of Revenue power to sanction transfers of all kinds in respect of officers subordinate to it for temporary duty not lasting more than six months.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

G.O., Mis. No. 1752, Revenue, dated 13th May 1899.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Political Agent, Banganapalle, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th February 1899, No. H-Tour :—

The Banganapalle Nawab being desirous of introducing the tree-tax system into his state and improving his abkári revenue generally agreeably to my suggestions requested me to arrange for the deputation of a competent Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40 for the purpose. I addressed the Assistant Commissioner of the Bellary sub-division on the subject and asked him to nominate a smart, efficient and trustworthy man for the special duty, and he has now recommended one Mahadeva Aiyar, fourth-grade Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40, Hadagalli range, Hospet circle, as the best man that can be selected for the work. The Nawab has agreed to pay the Sub-Inspector his permanent salary *plus* the usual pensionary contribution, and I beg to request that the Government may be pleased to accord sanction to the deputation of this officer for service under the Nawab.

2. It is at present thought that the Sub-Inspector will be employed on the special duty for six months, but he will probably be retained longer.

3. The Assistant Commissioner's nominee has put in ten-and-half years service and therefore fulfills condition (iii) of the conditions mentioned in article 806 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Order—Mis. No. 1752, Revenue, dated 13th May 1899.

Under the authority delegated to it in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 660, Revenue, dated 23rd November 1896, the Board of Revenue will be requested to arrange for the transfer of the services of Sub-Inspector R. Mahadeva Aiyar to the Banganapalle State on the terms proposed by the Nawab. Should the Sub-Inspector's deputation

last for a longer period than six months, the usual contribution on account of pension only should be levied for the whole period of transfer. The Nawab's assent to this condition should be obtained before the Sub-Inspector is actually transferred.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, (Separate Revenue),
with a copy of G.O., Mis. No. 660, dated 23rd November 1896.

Copy to the Political Department.

Order—No. 319, Political, dated 19th May 1899.

Communicated to the Political Agent, Banganapalle.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Banganapalle.
,, Accountant-General.

Endorsement—No. 320, Political, dated 19th May 1899.

Copy to the Government of India (Foreign Department).

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 323, 19th May 1899.

MAY.

Carnatic Stipends.

Recording the Administration Report of the office of the Paymaster of — for 1898-99.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From Captain R. F. R. FORMBY, I.S.C., Acting Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepâk, 15th May 1899, No. 207.

I have the honour to forward the Administration Report of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Chepâk, for 1898–99.

Enclosure.

Administration Report for 1898–99.

Budget estimate for payment to Arcot, Carnatic, Jagirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries and special allowances for house-rent, &c., for 1898–99:—

	RS.
(a) Arcot family	1,50,000
(b) Other stipends exceeding Rs. 5,000 per mensem—	
(1) Her Highness Nawáb Khair-un-nisá Bégam Sáhiba ..	73,200
(2) Nawáb Khurshíd-un-nisá Bégam Sáhiba	10,608
(c) Other stipends not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	1,39,900
(d) Miscellaneous payments (house-rent allowances)	11,194
(e) Guards of honour	3,136
Total ..	3,88,038

1897–98.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Actually paid through this office to Carnatic, Jagirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of special allowances for house-rent, &c.	2,43,040	11	1
(2) Actually paid to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family	5,620	0	0
(3) Arrears paid to the heirs of Carnatic stipendiaries ..	198	11	7
(4) Payments made direct from the Madras Bank—			
(i) To His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family ..	1,44,380	0	0
(ii) To the present Prince of Arcot, in right of his grand-mother	4,800	0	0
(iii) To Muhammad 'Ibád-ulláh Khán Bahádur from 1st April to 31st July 1897 at Rs. 290 per mensem	1,160	0	0
Total ..	3,99,199	6	8

1898–99.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Actually paid through this office to Carnatic, Jagirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of special allowances for house-rent, &c.	2,39,170	3	9
(2) Actually paid to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family	5,620	0	0
(3) Arrears paid to the heirs of deceased stipendiaries ..	474	2	1
(4) Payments made direct from the Madras Bank—			
(i) To His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family ..	1,44,380	0	0
(ii) To the present Prince of Arcot, in right of his grand-mother	4,800	0	0
Total ..	3,94,444	5	10

The number of stipendiaries including those paid at "out-stations" on 1st April 1899 was 580, as shown below :—

			RS.	A.	P.
On 1st April 1899.	1801, Stipends	No. 207	4,217	4	5
	1855 „	„ 302	16,287	15	3
	Paid at "out-stations."	„ 71	694	10	1
	Total	No. 580	21,199	13	9

Classified according to the value, these stipends were as follows :—

	On 1st April 1899. No.
From Rupee 1 to Rs. 5 inclusive	212
„ Rs. 5 to „ 10 „	110
„ „ 10 to „ 20 „	109
„ „ 20 to „ 50 „	92
„ „ 50 to „ 100 „	27
„ „ 100 to „ 200 „	18
„ „ 200 to „ 500 „	10
Above Rs. 500	2
Total ..	580

Total deaths in 1898–99.	Allotted sum per mensem.	Sum continued.	Sum actually lapsed to Government.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
No. 24	822 15 4	302 13 4	520 2 0

	No.	RS.	A.	P.
New stipends including those of widows whose husbands did not die in the current year	31	414	15	4
Transfers to other offices	4	13	8	0
Transfers to this office	*Nil.*	....		
Amount sanctioned for the commutation of stipends during the year 1898–99		15,000	0	0

Statement showing the number of stipends commuted and the amount for which commuted.

Number.	Description.	Amount of stipend per mensem. RS. A. P.	Amount of bonus. RS. A. P.
2	Carnatic stipendiaries received "Optional" bonus.	20 0 0	2,405 0 0
1	Carnatic stipendiary received "Compulsory" bonus at Hyderabad.	5 3 4	753 1 8
9	Carnatic stipendiaries received "Compulsory" bonus.	31 4 6	4,677 5 6
12	Total ..	56 7 10	7,835 7 2

Change of Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Pryce, I.S.C., the permanent Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, availed himself of a year's furlough to England, and Mr. E. Marsden took charge of the office on 13th January 1899, as a temporary measure. Captain R. F. R. Formby, I.S.C., 3rd M.L., was gazetted in the meanwhile as Acting Paymaster and took charge of the office from Mr. Marsden on the 20th of February 1899.

Order—No. 323, Political, dated 19th May 1899.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
„ Accountant-General.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 331, 24th May 1899.

MAY.

Kazi of Madras.

Directing that, in future, a minimum fee of Rs. 25 shall be paid to the — for each case in which Government officers may obtain his opinion on questions of Muhammadan Law and Custom, and stating that in special cases it will be open to officers to apply to Government for sanction to a higher fee.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 1253, Judicial, dated 25th June 1881.

" " 804, Political, dated 13th November 1883.

G.O., No. 330, Political, dated 13th May 1885.

Abstract.—Informing Moulvie Obedulla Sáhib, Kazi of Madras, that Government is unable to comply with his request for either a continuance to him of a portion of his late father's stipend or an increased allowance therefrom to his mother.

G.O., Mis. No. 143, Political, dated 11th February 1899.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3476, dated 7th December 1898.

Read—endorsement of J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Collector of Madras, dated 19th July 1898, Ref. No. 238 (Petition), and reference thereon, No. 133 (Petition), dated 31st August 1898.

Read—letter from the same officer, dated 5th November 1898, Ref. on No. 628-G & B.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3476, dated 7th December 1898.

The petition from Moulvie Obedulla Sáhib, which is addressed to Government and has been forwarded with the Collector's endorsement first read above, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The petitioner, who is the Kazi of the Sunis in Madras, appointed by Government under section 2 of India Act XII of 1880, urges that he has been rendering gratuitous service to public officers as well as to private individuals by giving them advice on difficult questions of Muhammadan Law and replying to their references on questions of marriage, divorce, inheritance, endowment, &c., besides discharging his legitimate duties as Kazi under the Act. He states that he once before applied to Government for the recognition of his services and the continuance in his name of a portion of the monthly stipend of Rs. 350 drawn by his deceased father, but that the Government disallowed his claim on the ground that his father's pension was only a life-grant. He now asks for a reconsideration of his case and the grant of a reasonable allowance "not necessarily from the lapsed stipend."

3. The Collector, Mr. Atkinson, while forwarding the petition to the Board, observed that although no stipend could be attached to the office of Kazi, the present incumbent (*i.e.*, the petitioner) had "considerable claims to a personal grant." On this the Board desired further information as to the number and nature of the references made to the petitioner by public officers and the extent of gratuitous work involved in replying thereto. The Collector now submits a tabular statement furnished by the petitioner himself on the subject. According to this statement, which the

Board has no means of verifying, the references in 1896 and 1897 amounted to 452 and 443, respectively. Of these, 330 and 332, respectively, were from both Civil and Criminal Courts, 119 and 110 were from private individuals for private purposes, and 3 and 1 from Government officers, such as the Collector, the Paymaster of Stipends and the Protector of Emigrants. The petitioner has since admitted that of the number of "references" shown as having been made by the Courts, the majority were from "vakils of parties under orders from the Civil and Criminal Courts." The Collector observes that as most of the items comprised in the statement appertain to suits in Courts of Law, the Kazi does not seem entitled to compensation on account of them from Government. It may be added that the Kazi is at liberty to demand a fee from private parties or their vakils who may require his opinion as that of an expert in Muhammadan Law; and if he is called upon to give evidence in the same capacity in Court, he should look to the Court for his allowances. The Collector also points out that in the file of original papers submitted by the petitioner himself he has found only six references made from Government officers, one in each of the years 1882, 1886, 1887, 1893, 1894 and 1896.

4. The Board is of opinion that the occasions on which the petitioner has been consulted by Government officers have been so few and far between that it is not necessary to consider the question of paying him a regular stipend for this addition to his ordinary duties; but if Government pleases, it may prescribe a fee which shall be paid to the Kazi by Government officers who may require his expert opinion in matters relating to Muhammadan Law and Custom.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endt. Mis. No. 113.

Transferred to the Judicial Department.

(By order.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secy. to Government.

6th January 1899.

Transferred to the Political Department.

(Signed) A. R. KNAPP,
Ag. Under Secretary.

20th January 1899.

Order—Mis. No. 143, Political, dated 11th February 1899.

The Government agrees with the opinion expressed in paragraph 4 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue read above. The Board will be requested to suggest a scale upon which fees should be paid to the Kazi of Madras by Government officers who may require his expert opinion in matters relating to Muhammadan Law and Custom.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Read—also the following papers:—

Reference of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 132, dated 7th April 1899.

With reference to G.O., No. 143, Political, dated 11th February 1899, the Collector of Madras reports that it is not possible to draw up any scale of fees to be paid to the Kazi on occasions when his expert opinion is sought by Government officers. Mr. Bradley considers, however, that in view of the Kazi's social position in the Mussalman community and of the paucity of references to him on questions of Muhammadan Law and Custom, a minimum fee of Rs. 25 may be fixed for every such reference with the proviso that the officer making it may, in special cases and for reasons given, propose a higher fee. The Board agrees with the Collector.

(Signed) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endt. No. 1570-Revenue.

Transferred to the Political Department.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
26*th April* 1899. *Ag. Under Secretary to Government.*

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 1197, dated 11th May 1899.
,, Collector of Madras, dated 12th May 1899, No. 313-G.A.B.

Order—No. 331, Political, dated 24th May 1899.

The Governor in Council directs that, in future, a minimum fee of Rs. 25 shall be paid to the Kazi of Madras for each case in which Government officers may obtain his opinion on questions of Muhammadan Law and Custom. In special cases it will be open to officers to apply to Government for sanction to a higher fee.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Kazi of Madras.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Departments of the Secretariat.

Government {1899} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 334, 335, 25th May 1899.

MAY.

Mr. J. C. C. MacHutchin, Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey.

Stating that the deputation of — for the inspection of the survey work in the Pudukkóttai State constituted a temporary transfer of his services to the Darbar, for which no contribution is required, but that his pay and exchange compensation allowance for the period of deputation should be recovered from the Darbar. Copy to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 166, Political, dated 21st February 1899.

Read—the following papers:—

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukkóttai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 27th October 1898, Ref. on Cur. No. 458—O.

The Pudukkóttai Darbar is anxious to have the professional opinion of Mr. Cardozo as regards the quality and outturn of survey work done under Mr. McMahon, the Superintendent of Survey lent to the State service by the order of Government, No. 180, Political, dated 15th March 1895. Mr. Cardozo, who was requested to comply with the request of the Darbar, replies that he is unable to do so without the permission of Government thereto. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the necessary orders for his deputation which will last only for a very short time.

G.O., Mis. No. 414, Revenue, dated 27th January 1899.

Read—the following letter from the Superintendent, Madras Survey, dated 23rd January 1899, No. 13/G:—

I have the honour to report that Mr. MacHutchin's leave will expire on 4th March 1899.

The following proposed arrangement is submitted for approval. On return to duty, Mr. MacHutchin will be placed on special duty for inspection of the Pudukkóttai survey. This will take at least ten days. Mr. MacHutchin can then resume charge of No. IV Survey division (Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts) from Mr. Narayana Aiyar.

2. Mr. Narayana Aiyar has applied for two months' privilege leave from date of relief by Mr. MacHutchin. On return to duty, Mr. Narayana Aiyar will be available for charge of the proposed survey of the Sivaganga zamindari regarding which I venture to recommend that orders may be expedited.

Order—Mis. No. 414, Revenue, dated 27th January 1899.

The Superintendent's proposals are approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Madras Survey.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Political Department.

Order—Mis. No. 166, Political, dated 21st February 1899.

Communicated to the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.

Read—also the following papers:—

Two telegrams from the Accountant-General, dated 5th May 1899.

Telegram from the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, dated 6th May 1899.

Order—No. 334, Political, dated 25th May 1899.

In G.O., Mis. No. 414, Revenue, dated the 27th January 1899, the Government sanctioned the proposal of the Superintendent, Madras Survey, that Mr. J. C. C. MacHutchin, Assistant Superintendent, should be placed on special duty for the inspection of the survey work in the Pudukkóttai State which the Darbar wished to be carried out. From the information furnished by the Political Agent, it appears that Mr. MacHutchin was on duty in the Pudukkóttai State from the 2nd to the 11th March 1899 inclusive. His deputation constituted a temporary transfer of his services to the Darbar, for which, under article 315 of the Civil Service Regulations, no contribution is required; but his pay and exchange compensation allowance for the period of deputation will be recovered from the Darbar.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.
" Accountant-General.
" Revenue Department.

Endorsement—No. 335, Political, dated 25th May 1899.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Government (1899) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 339, 29th May 1899.

MAY.

Railways in Native States.

Communicating to the Revenue and Public Works Departments and to Political Officers under this Government letter from the Government of India on the subject of the nature and extent of the powers which that Government desires to obtain and exercise on —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From Captain H. DALY, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 1st May 1899, No. 1119 I-B.

The Government of India have recently had under examination the nature and extent of the powers which they desire to obtain and exercise on railways in Native States. The position which the Government of India seek to maintain and to have placed beyond risk of question is this. They do not ask for any cession of sovereignty, but for a cession of jurisdiction, such as to enable them to exercise, during the currency and in respect of the lands dealt with, all power and jurisdiction, whether administrative, legislative or judicial. Under no other arrangement can railway lands in Native States be satisfactorily administered by the Paramount Power. The object in view differs in no respect from that which has been aimed at in the past when cessions of "full jurisdiction" have been obtained. In a recent case, however, the Court found it necessary to examine certain correspondence, in order to ascertain what precisely was the jurisdiction declared by a notification of the Government of India to have been ceded by a Native Chief over a line of railway, and it was held, from the tenor thereof, that jurisdiction strictly limited to matters connected with railway administration was all that was, in fact, contemplated. The lesson to be learnt from this is that it is desirable that a cession of jurisdiction should, in future, be set forth in single, clearly expressed and self-contained document, so that the necessity for a reference to previous and probably vague correspondence cannot again arise.

2. The object will, it is thought, be secured if declarations are obtained in the enclosed form, which has been settled after consultation with the Secretary of State. The expression "full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind" will cover all that the Government of India require.

3. It is not at present intended to attempt any immediate general revision of all railway jurisdictional arrangements with Native States; but it will probably be advisable to take steps to secure a cession in the new form if and when any difficulties arise under the arrangements now existing. The new form should also be used whenever fresh cessions of jurisdiction are required in connection with the construction of new lines of railway or the extension of existing systems. In cases of new extensions, convenient opportunities will perhaps occur for revising the original cessions.

Enclosure.

I, , of ,
hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

ORDER—No. 339, Political, dated 29th May 1899.

Communicated to the Revenue and Public Works Departments and, for information and guidance, to Political Officers under the Government of Fort St. George.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
" Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.
" " Banganapalle.
" " Sandur.

Government {1899} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1899.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 341, 29th May 1899.

MAY.

Zamindar of Nuzvid.

Directing the Collector of Kistna to inform the — that the Government is not prepared to reconsider the decision in G.O., No. 412, Political, dated 28th June 1893, as regards his claim to the hereditary title of "Raja."

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 412, Political, dated 28th June 1893.

Read—the following paper :—

From RAJA RANGAYYA APPAROW Bahadur, Zamindar of Nuzvid, to His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, dated Bezwada, 17th March 1893.

I most respectfully venture to approach Your Lordship's gracious presence through the medium of the accompanying petition regarding the claims of my ancient family to the title of "Raja."

I crave Your Lordship's permission to state below the several expressions made by Government officers in regard to my position and standing.

In a report, dated 1st June 1881, No. 135, submitted by Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the then Assistant (now Acting District) Collector, Kistna, it was stated—

"I think that with a little trouble Mr. Martin's scheme can be amended so as fairly to satisfy all the objections to which end the hints given by Raja Rangayya Apparow himself will be of no little service."

In a report, dated 2nd October 1878, No. 2711, sent by Mr. J. G. Horsfall, the then Collector of Kistna, to the Board of Revenue while the Nuzvid estate was under the Court of Wards, it was stated—

"Raja Rangayya Apparow Bahadur deserves special respect."

Thereupon the Board of Revenue in their proceedings held—

"On re-consideration, they think that some distinction should be made and resolve to raise his allowance."

In a report, dated 19th January 1888, No. 38, sent by Mr. W. A. Happell, the then Collector of Gódávari, to the Board of Revenue, it was stated—

"I am acquainted with Raja Rangayya Apparow, the eldest of the Nuzvid Zamindars, and I consider him an able and honourable man."

In the visitor's book of my school at Nuzvid on 13th August 1891, Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, the then Collector of Kistna (now Collector of Ganjám), wrote—

"The school seems to be a most promising institution, and the town should be grateful to its supporter Raja Rangayya Apparow Bahadur."

The following recognition order, dated 13th June 1892, No. 8012, was issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras :—

"The Sri Raja's Middle School, Nuzvid, is recognised under the Madras Educational rules as a Lower Secondary or Middle School."

I solicit the favour of Your Lordship to gather any further information, if necessary, from A. T Arundel, Esq., our permanent Collector of the District who knew me well.

ENCLOSURE.

From TAHAVAR WAJALALAT DASTUGAHA RANGAYYA APPAROW BAHADUR, Zamindar of Nuzvid Pargana, Wuyyur, &c., to His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, dated Bezwada, 17th Marth 1893.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That in the month of April 1891 your petitioner received an Inayatnama No. 491, dated the 8th day of April, from the Collector of Kistna informing your petitioner that the Government of India refused to grant your petitioner's request that the title of "Raja" might be allowed to continue in his family. A copy of the aforesaid Inayatnama is given in the appendix.

2. That this communication has caused your petitioner both sorrow and surprise—sorrow because your petitioner's family has been so summarily deprived of a title of great respect which has been borne in the family continuously from a time anterior to the advent of the British rule into this country and which has been, since its advent, recognized by the Government without interruption and surprise, because your petitioner never made and never had any necessity to make any request either to the Government of India or any other Government subordinate thereto, about the continuance of that title—Your petitioner is still at a loss to know how the Government of India happened to pass the proceedings in question.

3. That since the said April the title of "Raja" has been omitted in addressing your petitioner in all the official correspondence from the Collector of Kistna, while he was always addressed with that title before and this omission, your petitioner humbly submits, is to the disrespect of not only your petitioner but of his family.

4. That if the said order of the Government of India disallowing the title of "Raja" were passed with reference to some other zamindars whose case went up before it for orders but was issued by mistake to the petitioner also along with them, your petitioner most respectfully prays that Your Excellency would be graciously pleased to see the proceedings issued in respect of the petitioner withdrawn or otherwise cancelled.

5. That if on the other hand, the proceedings were passed with reference to your petitioner's family also, your petitioner submits that they were passed exparte and that if the claims which the family has for title in question and all the circumstances connected therewith had been brought to the notice of the Government of India, the Government would certainly not have passed such an order and begs to state below those claims and circumstances so that the order may be reviewed favourably to the petitioner.

6. That for the better appreciation of those claims, your petitioner begs to give here a brief sketch of the history of his family—and this means the history of the estate which shows how and under what circumstances the ancestors of the petitioner acquired the various titles that appear to have been held by them from the description in the geneological tree given in the appendix. Showing the successive holders of the estate so far as necessary for this petition—*vide* judgment of the District Court of Kistna in O.S., Nos. $\frac{17}{1871}$ and $\frac{2}{1873}$ and also High Court judgment in R.A. Nos. $\frac{2}{1873}$ and $\frac{121}{1877}$ and also Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Madras, dated 2nd June 1880, No. 743.

7. That that history may be divided into three periods, the first extending from the time of native rulers to the introduction of the British rule, the second from the introduction of the British rule up to the Permanent Settlement in A.D. 1802 and the third from 1802 to the present day.

FIRST PERIOD.

8. That the first ancestor of the petitioner's family that laid the foundation for the ancient Zamindari of Nuzvid was, so far as can be ascertained from the records now available, one Basavanna Garu. He was a Sardar under Kalikala, King of Chola. He distinguished himself in that office and received several honors from the King. He then set out to the North and reaching the Gollapally Pargana, now a part of the Nuzvid estate in the Kondapally Circar and occupied it by force as might was right in those good old days and became an independent chief thereof. Here his family has continued since, extending the estate.

9. That Basavanna Garu was succeeded by his son Timmanna Garu who was succeeded by his son Bapanna Garu. After Bapanna Garu, Konappa Garu, Venkatadri Garu, and Appanna Garu held the estate in succession. Since the petitioner's family settled in the abovesaid Pargana of Gollapally, these six holders of the estate so greatly distinguished themselves for their valour and success in the numerous fights they had with the Sardars of the Nizam and the neighbouring rulers and for preserving peace in the country that they attracted the notice of the Nizam and gained his esteem. The Nizam who had the Sovereign power over this part of the country at that time was so highly pleased, especially with the sixth of them Appanna Garu that he gave him the name of "Vijaya" (the successful) and conferred upon his family the titles of "Raja," "Apparow," and "Bahadur" and granted the

emblems of royalty, *i.e.*, "Dhanka," "Nagara," "Nowbat," and "Jalardaru Palki." He also asked him to be assisting his officers in suppressing wickedness and preserving peace in his country. The said Appanna Garu was called "Raja Vijaya Apparow Bahadur Garu."

10. That the abovesaid titles were conferred upon the petitioner's family in fasli 1077 (about A. D. 1667) that is to say about 226 years ago. And as it was the sixth in descent from the settler that got these titles conferred about A.D. 1667, the petitioner's family can be said to have begun its rule in these parts at least in the commencement of the 17th century, if not earlier.

11. That Raja Vijaya Apparow Bahadur Garu was succeeded by his son Raja Venkatadri Apparow Bahadur Garu. The son excelled the father in every respect. There was perfect peace preserved in the country in his time. The Nizam was so highly pleased with him in every way that he bestowed upon him a jaghir of seventeen parganas, ten in the Kondapally Circar, namely, Nunnastalam, Vijayarayi, Chatrayi, Vuyyuru, Meduru, Gudivada, Vinnakota, Bhittarjalli, Kalidindi, and Devi, five in the Ellore Circar. namely, Ellore, Havalli, Nidadavolu, Pentapadu, Baharjhalli, Gundugolanu, and two in Ramagiri Circar, Kandikonda and Kappalavayi. Consequently the seventh holder was ruler of eighteen parganas including Gollapally and he bore all the titles of the family.

12. That the next ruler of the estate was Raja Narasimha Apparow Bahadur Garu. He was more liberal and magnanimous than his father and was an abler administrator too, and gained greater renown as a warrior. It was to him that the work known as "Hindumatiparinayam" was dedicated. And it was in his time that the fort at Nuzvid was built. He had frequently to fight with neighbouring zamindars and the armies of the Nizam. And the Nizam was so favourably impressed with his pluck as a warrior and as an administrator that he added to the titles already conferred upon the family the new titles of Tahavar, Vajalalat, and Dastugaha, and made the ruler a feudatory chief who was to conduct to the field an army of 3,000 whenever the Nizam so required him. The Zamindar of Nuzvid has therefore, since been called also "Teen Hazar Manasab Dar."

13. That the ruler after the last was his brother Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Sobhanadry Apparow Bahadur Teen Hajar Manasab Dar Garu, who dying issueless, was succeeded by his kinsman Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Ramachendra Apparow Bahadur Teen Hazar Manasab Dar Garu. After the latter the estate was successively held by Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Appanna Apparow Bahadur Teen Hazar Manasab Dar Garu, Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Venkatadri Apparow Bahadur Teen Hazar Manasab Dar Garu, Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Jagunadha Apparow Bahadur Teen Hazar Manasab Dar Garu and Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Venkayya Apparow *alias* Venkatadri Apparow Bahadur Teen Hazar Manasab Dar Garu. These rulers also made a very favourable impression upon the Nizam as to their administrative capabilities and rendered good assistance to him in times of wars. On the request of the last of them, Raja Venkayya Apparow Bahadur Garu, in fasli 1175 (A.D.) the Nizam was pleased to grant him a renewed sanad to the effect that the 18 parganas and the titles above mentioned should continue in his family for all time to come and as a mark of personal distinction, the Nizam also conferred upon this ruler a special title "Savaji Raja" and upon his minister Dammanna Pantulu the title of "Raya Bir Bal."

14. That it was in the time of the last-mentioned ruler that the Zami of Nuzvid was brought under the British Government in accordance with the terms of the treaty entered into between the Nizam and the English.

15. That the petitioner begs to show in what terms those who had to enquire into the origin of the estate and the nature of its tenure delivered themselves upon the subject. In his judgment in O.S. No. 17 of 1871 Mr. Hannyngton, District Judge of Kistna, said, "These documents show when the zamindari was created and show that the grant was in perpetuity, and that it was created as a *feudal principality*; and no doubt it existed as such up to the accession of British rule. I do not think that there can be a question as to the fact of the zamindari being an ancient one. In Regulations IV of 1829 and V of 1830, the zamindari is alluded to as the ancient lands of "Nuzvid." In the judgment of the High Court of Madras in R.A. No. 36 of 1874, the Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice, said, "so far as its ( ) history can be ascertained, it was in its origin and before the British rule a military jaghire held on the tenure of military service;" and Justice Holloway observed "This is one of the most ancient. It was held by ancestors of the present family, previously to the cession of the Circars. As history and the papers show, he was a feudatory of the Nizam, dependent or independent according to the strength, at its extremities, of the central Government. He was one of the many antitypes of the Nizam himself." In the judgment of the same High Court in R.A. No. 121 of 1877, the Honourable Justice Muttusami Aiyar said, "There can be no doubt that the subject of the litigation is an ancient zamindari. It is a fact about which there is no dispute and if any evidence were necessary I would refer to the recitals in Regulations IV of 1829 and V of 1830 and to the fifth report of the select committee which shows that the zamindari has existed at all events from the early part of the last century, if not also from an earlier date. Upon the evidence it is clear that the estate was one of military tenure, and that at all events from the date of the sanad (Ex. I) and from before the time when the zamindari

came under the British rule it had been a jaghir granted or confirmed to be held on the tenure of military service. Any other view is inconsistent with the allusion in the sanad to 3,000 men being kept up for military service, with the designation of the zamindar as munsubdar, &c." In the same judgment Justice Forbes observed, "Among others the Nuzvid Zamindar profited by the opportunity, and he so far improved his position that he in 1762 obtained a sanad from the Nizam, which recognized him a permanent zamindar and *conferred upon him the titles of Munsubdar (leader of* 3,000) *and Raja* . . . . *This was the state of things when the country came under British rule in* 1765. And lastly in the judgment of the Privy Council. Their Lordships expressed thus: "And that prior to the British rule it was a military jaghir held on the tenure of military service and in the nature of a Raja or Principality. It is stated in the written statement of the 1st defendant that under the Empire of the Muhammadans the ancient zemindari of Nuzvid was extensive and was governed by its chiefs with absolute power and independence, but under the policy of the British Government the same has become divested of its military character, and dwindled into a large peiskash-paying zamindari. *This is doubtless a correct statement.*

Second Period.

16. That after the zami came under the British Government, the Government substituted a cash payment of a tribute for the army of 3,000 men that had to be led to the field under the Nizam. The then ruler, the last-mentioned Tahavar Vajalalat Dastagaha Raja Venkatadry Apparow Bahadur Garu, paid the tribute accordingly, and held the zami bearing all the titles as before. He died in 1772, six years after the estate had come under the English.

17. That he was succeeded by his brother Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Narasimha *alias* Narayya Apparow Bahadur Garu. The latter ruled peaceably for ten years till 1782, when owing to some misunderstanding between him and Mr. Daniel, Chief in Council, Masulipatam, and the tribute having fallen to arrears, the Chief sent Captain Montgomereu (*sic*) to seize the Fort at Nuzvid. Thereupon the Raja left the Fort and Mr. Montgomereu (*sic*) took it under attachment, which continued till 1783.

18. That in 1784 the Government released the attachment and gave back the zami to the last holder's son Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Venkata Narasimha Apparow Bahadur Garu. But as he proved incompetent and the tribute fell into arrears once more, the Government again attached the estate in 1793 and placed it under the management of the Chief in Council. In the time of this holder the estate lost five of its parganas, Gudivada, Kalidindi, Vinnakota, Bhittarjilli, and Devi; and shortly after two more, Kaudikonda and Kappalavayi. During the time the estate was under attachment, allowances were paid to the members of the zamindar's family.

19. That the fact that the Zami of Nuzvid was only attached and taken under the management of the Government so as to recover the arrears of tribute due thereon, but was not confiscated for any disobedience or rebellion on the part of the then holder is borne out by Mr. Branfill's letter, dated 11th September 1800, and by the correspondence of the Court of Directors than which nothing can be of greater authority up on the point. Mr. Branfell wrote that the only zamindari which was in his charge in his division was that of Nuzvid, that the Government had not declared that the zamindar was no longer entitled to the propriety right to the estate and that he saw no objections to the estate being given back to the zamindar. And in their memoranda of May 1832, submitted to the Parliament, the Court of Directors speaking of the Zami of Nuzvid said in explicit terms that on the recommendation of the Council of Masulipatam, the zamindari was taken possession of by the Government so as to recover the arrears of tribute or assessment from the estate.

20. That about the time of the attachment the Government divided the country into five divisions for the purpose of administration; and of the eleven parganas that remained to the estate, the six in the Kondapally Circar. Vuyyar, Madur, Nunnastalam, Gollapally, Vijayarayi, and Chatrayi fell in the Masulipatam division and were under the charge of Mr. Reed, while the other five fell in the Ellore division and were under Mr. Branfill.

21. That thereupon Raja Ramachendra Apparow Bahadur Garu, a step-brother of the said Raja Venkata Narasimha Apparow Bahadur Garu, seeing that much loss was caused to the family by the incompetence of his brother, began his endeavours to recover his estate. And seeing this, Raja Venkata Narasimha Apparow Bahadur Garu also began the same to recover it himself. Chapter 25, Statute 24, George III, favoured their attempts. By that Statute, the Court of Directors were to rectify the injustice that had been done to the Rajas, Zamindars, Poligars, Taluqdars, and other native landholders. They thereupon directed the Governor-General to make permanent settlement with the zamindars and the others; and the Madras Government appointed a special Commissioner for that purpose. At this time it was resolved by the Government that the Zami of Nuzvid should be released from attachment and given back to the petitioner's family.

22. That in giving the estate back it was split up into two portions, and one portion was given to Raja Venkata Narasimha Apparow Bahadur Garu and the other to Raja

Ramachendra Apparow Bahadur Garu. All this appears from the following official correspondence: In his report of September 1800, Mr. Branfill says, "Care must be taken before Apparow's country is restored to him that some arrangement is made with his brothers Ramachendra Row and Narasimha Row, and that a suitable provision is granted to them. Otherwise it is to be apprehended that their family feuds may throw the country into confusion. Ramachendra Row, I understand, conceives himself entitled to half of the zamindari by virtue of a will left by his father, wherein it is directed that the zamindari at his death should be equally divided between him and Apparow." And Mr. Reed says in his report of 25th of July 1802 to the Land Revenue Commissioner, "A perusal of the late Collector's correspondence will show that Ramachendra Row's claim to participate in the zamindari has been long and steadily maintained. So late indeed as the 17th July 1795, the views of Venkata Narasimha Apparow and Ramachendra Row underwent the discussion of the relatives and adherents. In consequence an agreement was exchanged providing for the division of the estate, effects and zamindari, of their deceased father conformable to the usage in such cases. Founding a claim on the division of the country, Ramachendra Apparow appears unwilling to receive charge of the six parganas attached to the Kondapally Circar. But the appearance of the discontent conveys no solid objection to Ramachendra Row's acceptance of such a portion of the zamindari as you may think proper to deligate to his charge . . . . The early misconduct of Venkata Narasimha Apparow, his inexperience of business, and present want of respectable manager are causes which to me weaken his claim as the direct heir to the exclusive management of the country. On a subject however of so delicate a nature and of such importance to the interests of the claimants, a dispassionate judgment should be formed, and viewing the system of policy as the least dangerous, I incline to my former recommendation of the division of the zamindari." Upon this the special commission appointed for the settlement of permanent land revenue stated in their report of 27th September 1802 to the Government that they considered, "the division a matter of prudence and recommended to his Lordship Baron Clive the restoration of the parganas in the Ellore Circar lately under the management of Mr. Branfill to Venkata Narasimha Apparow, and of the six parganas in the Kondapally Circar to Ramachendra Row, being the natural division of the country, and best calculated to prevent disputes which might arise from a less defined boundary."

23. That the above recommendation was approved, and a sanad Milkiyat Istimrar, almost a copy of Regulation 25 of 1802 which was then passed, was granted to Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Venkata Narasimha Apparow Bahadur Garu, for the five parganas in the Ellore Circar under the name of the Nidadavole Estate, and a similar sanad to Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Ramachendra Apparow Bahadur Garu for the six parganas in the Kondapally Circar under the name of Nuzvid estate. The latter sanad is dated 8th December 1802.

24. That, your petitioner now brings to Your Excellency's notice the following to show that the transfer of the estate from under the Nizam to the British Government caused no change in its status and the nature of its tenure. In the judgment of the High Court of Madras in R. A. No. 121 of 1877 Mr. Justice Forbes said, "They were allowed to continue in the enjoyment of their zamindari in consideration of the payment of the yearly jamma, and no change of any consequence occurred up to the time of the permanent settlement (1802)" and their Lordships of the Privy Council said, "It was not disputed that the zamindari prior to the year 1802 formed part of an ancient and much larger estate, &c." Mr. C. Harris, member of Government, also observed in 1829 as follows: It is true that the military and police duties are no longer continued, but the nature of the tenure continued.

Third Period.

25. That the Nidadavole estate, also called Senivarapet estate, being separated, its successive holders are not shown in the geneological tree. It is situated in the Gódávari district and the holders thereof have been bearing all the above-mentioned titles to this day.

26. That the said Raja Ramachendra Apparow Bahadur, to whom the permanent sanad was granted for the Nuzvid estate comprising the six paraganas in the Kondapally Circar, held the estate with all the titles and honors of the family. He was succeeded by his son Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Sobhanadri Apparow Bahadur Garu, petitioner's father. As the latter was then a minor, the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards till 1830, when they handed it over to him. He since enjoyed it with all titles and honors till his demise in 1868.

27. That the said Raja Sobhanadri Apparow left behind him six sons including the petitioner. They all bore the titles as usual though the eldest of them, Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Narayya Apparow Bahadur succeeded to the estate. After the estate was registered in the name of the eldest, four of his brothers, the petitioner excepted who remained neutral all along, brought suits for partition of the estate. While the suits were pending in appeal in the High Court, the eldest brother died in 1877, and his three sons being then minors the estate was taken under the Court of Wards. The litigation was carried to the Privy Council,

and the Judicial Committee decreed for partition in 1879. The estate was accordingly partitioned, and the petitioner and his brothers were given possession of their respective shares in 1882. They have been since enjoying each his share, bearing all the titles and honors that have been borne in the family for nearly the last three centuries.

28. That the grant of the permanent sanad in 1802 has not altered the status and the original character of the tenure of the estate. In his judgment in O. S. No. 17 of 1871 Mr. Hannyngton, District Judge of Kristna, said "I will therefore revert to the actual deed by which the estate is held, namely, the permanent sanad. This is the usual customary document. It simply transfers to the zemindar the proprietory right to the land and constituting the zemindari; and I do not think it can for a moment be held to be a document by which such zemindari is constituted or created. The zemindari existed. By an act of *vis major*, it was taken from its original holder, Narayya Apparow, and given to Ramachendra, and subsequently the proprietary was secured to him by the permanent sanad. And that sanad clearly discloses the intention of the grantors not to alter any existing state of things. And therefore I hold and I rely on the general principle expressed in the Sivaganga case (Moor I. A. IX-539, &c.) that the issue of a sanad does not alter the nature of the grant." In the judgment of the High Court of Madras in R. A. No. 36 of 1874, the Chief Justice said "The interruption on the holdings which occurred owing to the misconduct and incapacity of some of the proprietors did not work any alterations in the tenure" and Justice Holloway added "His acceptance of the permanent sanad altered in no respect the quality of his estate. It merely bound the Government, which granted it, not to exercise what with respect to tenures of this kind former Governments considered their undoubted right—the determination of succession in each individual case." In another judgment of the same Court (R. A. No. 121 of 1877) Justice Muttusamy Aiyar said "Here I may add in passing that the object of the Regulation of 1802 in bringing permanently settled ancient zemindaris under the Hindu Law is, as was explained by Justice Holloway in another suit, to remove for the future all right of interference exercised by the State in the name of Public Law which in its relation to the Muhammadan rule was simply an euphamism for carpricious inter meddling and thereby to re-assure or comfort the ancient zemindars and not to abrogate incidents which under such interference had attached to the estate, and passed into a family custom either from a desire in the family to avoid arbitrary confiscation or from love of regal pomp." Their Lordships of the Privy Council also held to the same effect on this point. They said "The provisions of the sanad differed in no respect from those which are contained in every ordinary deed of permanent settlement.

In the judgment of the District Court, Kistna, in O. S. No. 17 of 1871, Mr. Hannyngton held—

"The nature of the tenure under which it was held also appears primarily from the sanad of grant and secondly by the existence and grant of mokhasas, each mokhasadar being bound to supply men for service. It is true the tenure on service may have lapsed through disuse or other causes, but the original nature of the tenure remains and the documents, Nos. 16, 17 and 18 being dated respectively 1826, 1832 and 1857 show to some extent how the officials of the district still acknowledged the feudal nature of the tenure. The document No. 3 simply establishes that in 1805, when the British were in rule, the zemindar was acknowledged as Raja, and that the title of Bahadur continued to him as Zemindar of Nuzvid. The document No. 5 shows that the Government of the present day acknowledged the titles as appertaining to the Zemindar of Nuzvid."

29. That, in the words of Mr. George Thornhill, Collector of Kristna, "the Zemindari of Nuzvid is the largest and most respectable of all in this (Kristna) district. There are very few zemindaris in these Northern Circars equal to this zemindari in income and value.

30. That after partition of the estate in 1882 Mr. Austin, the then Collector of Kristna, wrote as follows to the Board of Revenue, Madras. With reference to paragraph 2, I enclose a memorandum (A) showing the names by which each sub-division should in future be shown in the accounts. They will of course be addressed with the usual Persian titles allowed to the family in official communications. In the accounts as well as in registers the nomenclature as per memorandum. (A) will be adopted.

"Memorandum" A.

"Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha *Raja* Rangayya Apparow Bahadur Zemindar Pargana Vuyyur Sallamahu."

Upon this the Board passed the resolution.

"The Collector's proposals in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the above letter are approved."

And the names of the petitioners and his brothers were accordingly registered; and an Inayatnama was sent to the petitioner to the same effect.

31. That from the foregoing sketch it is manifest that, as far as has been ascertained from the records available, the ancient Zemindari of Nuzvid has been held by the petitioner's family for the last twenty generations for upwards of 300 years; that it was a feudal tenure of the nature of Raj or Principality, and there are few zemindaris equally respectable with it in the Northern Circars and none in the Kristna district, that the titles above mentioned, "Raja" as well as others—were conferred upon the family so far back as in A.D. 1667 long before the Northern Circars were acquired by the East India Company and have since for the

last fifteen generations been borne *continuously* by the members of that family; that those titles were all along recognized by the Sovereign Power for the time being; and that the petitioner's ancestors earned the estate and the titles at great expense, unmindful of their personal comfort, holding honour as the be-all and end-all of their very existence; and that the titles like the estate, were, according to the grant, to continue in the family for ever.

32. That such being the state of things, your petitioner respectfully submits, Your Excellency will see what a great injustice, if not actual insult, it is to the petitioner and his family to deprive them of a title which was conferred, not by the British Government, but by the Nizam to be borne in perpetuity, long before the advent of the British into the country and when the Nizam was the Sovereign Power in the land; and that it is still more so in that neither the petitioner nor any other member of the family has behaved in a manner which may be said to have disentitled them to such a distinction. It is, moreover, very surprising how and why the petitioner's family was considered by the Government of India to be no longer deserving of this title of Raja alone of all which were conferred simultaneously with it and have been borne for the same length of time.

33. That petitioner begs to add that the title of Raja has been allowed to continue in the case of certain Zamindars both in this district and elsewhere in the Northern Circars, whose zamindaris are not only more recent but also less deserving of such honours, regard being had to the nature of their origin, than the zamindari of the petitioner.

34. That in conclusion, your petitioner most humbly prays that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to consider all the above facts and circumstances and do justice to him and his family by seeing the proceedings already passed in respect of them withdrawn or cancelled so that the title "Raja" may continue to them in the same way in which it has done in the family for the last 226 years, and if Your Excellency is of opinion that this is a matter with which the Madras Government cannot interfere, to forward this petition to the Government of India for disposal with any favourable remarks Your Excellency may deem proper to make.

For which act of kindness, your petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray.

Sanad No. 52.

Shah Aulum Bahadur Badshah Ghazi Solemon Iktidar Fidvi Ausf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Doulah Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung Sipah Salar Yar Wafodar—1175 A. H. (1761–62).

It is hereby written to the present and future native officers of the Circar of Ellore and the Circar of Mustafannagar of the Suba of Hyderabad of august foundation, that in these days the Munsab or rank of Sei Hazari (literally, commanding 3,000 men), and the office of zamindari of the said (two) Circars, together with eighteen pargannas and villages, lowazima (fees), russums, savaram (taxes), &c., together with the titles of Raja and Bahadur, and the privilege of keeping navabat (kettle drums) and a palanquin adorned with fringes, have been granted to and conferred upon Raja Venkayya Appa Row Bahadur by His Illustrious Highness as specified on the back of this. He should therefore return his best thanks for these unbounded concessions, and be diligently and perseveringly employed always in conducting the affairs of the mirass of the said zamindari, and be engaged in offering up prayers for the increase of the life and wealth (of His Highness). The officers of that place should consider the aforesaid person as a permanent zamindar, and they should consider this as a Takid, and act as stated above.

Written on the fifteenth day of the month of Rajjubul Marajjab in the Hizri year 1176 (30th January 1763).

(Endorsement.)

The Munsab or rank of Sei Hazari (literally, commanding 3,000 men) and the office of zamindari attached to the Circar of Ellore and the Circar of Mustafannagar of the Suba of Hyderabad, together with eighteen pargannas and villages, and together with the lowazima (fees), russums, savaram (taxes), &c., and the titles of Raja and Bahadur and the privilege of keeping navabat and using a palanquin adorned with fringes, have been granted to and conferred upon Raja Venkayya Appa Row Bahadur from the commencement of the fasli year 1175.

* * * * *

Confirmed. A sannad be issued.
Order issued as detailed.

The pargannas of Ellore.	Parga nna of Vuyyur.
Parganna of Gudugollu.	Do. of Medur.
Do. of Pentapad.	Do. of Nunnastalam.
Do. of Nidadavolu.	Do. of Chatrayi.
Do. of Baharjhalli.	Do. of Vizayarayi.
Do. of Kavali Ellore.	Do. of Gollapalli.
The pargannas of Mustafannagar.	Do. of Gudivada.

Paraganna of Kulumdoi.
Do. of Vinnakota.
Do. of Bhittarjhalli.
Do. of Devi.

The parganas of Rayaguda.
Do. of Kudikonda.
Do. of Kuppalvayi.

On the 9th of Shaban of the above Hijri year; copy of this is entered on the record.

Dev. Raju Roy. 1179 (1765–66).

In the month of Shaban 1179 (January—February 1766) report of this was given.

On the 9th of Shaban 1179 Hijri (21st January 1766), report of this was entered on the record of Devan.

Ruknud Doula. 1179 (1765–66).

Hijri year 1179, dated 9th Shaban of the said year (21st January 1766).

On the 15th of Rujjub 1179 Hijri year (28th December 1765), the copy has been entered on the record of Devan.

[1st Defendant's Exhibit No. 1.]

Sanad No. 53.

GOD IS MUNIFICENT!

Nizam-ul-Mulk.

This document purports the title granted to Sevaji Raja Appa Row Bahadur.

O! The most brave and courageous person!

As we have through our favour conferred upon you the title of Sevaji Raja Appa Row Bahadur, and upon Dumna Pundit the title of Roy Bir Bal, you should return your thanks for these great favours done to you, and be diligent in punishing and expelling the Nasarah people, and shewing your fidelity to the Circar, and you should join Thavur Jung Bahadur, and should be submissive and obedient to him in all respects, by which the favour of His Highness shall be daily increased. What should be written more.—Bys.*

* Bys—A sign manual fixed at the end of a document, if executed by men of consequence.

[1st Defendant's Exhibit No. II.]

The following are the successive holders of the estate:—

1st holder—Baswanna Garu.
2nd do —Timmanna Garu.
3rd do. —Bapanna Garu.
4th do. —Konappa Garu.
5th do. —Venkatadri Garu.
6th do. —Appanna Garu *alias* Raja Vijia Appa Row Bahadur.
7th do. —Raja Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur.
8th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Narasimha Row Bahadur Teen Hazar Munsabdar.
9th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur Teen Hazar Munsabdar.
10th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Ramachandra Appa Row Bahadur Teen Hazar Munsabdar.
11th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Appanna Appa Row Bahadur Teen Hazar Munsabdar.
12th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur Teen Hazar Munsabdar.
13th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Jagannadha Appa Row Bahadur Teen Hazar Munsabdar.
14th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Venkia *alias* Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur Teen Hazar Munsabdar.
15th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Narasimha *alias* Narayya Appa Row Bahadur.
16th do. —Government attachment.
17th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Venkata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur.
18th do. —Government attachment.
19th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Ramachandra Appa Row Bahadur (petitioner's grandfather).

20th holder—Court of Wards' management.
21st do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur (petitioner's father).
22nd do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Narayya Appa Row Bahadur (petitioner's elder brother).
23rd do. —Court of Wards' management.
24th do. —Tahavar Vajalalut Dastugaha Raja Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur (petitioner).

No. 788, Political.

The Secretary, Board of Revenue, is requested to be so good as to forward a copy of the Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 2nd June 1880, No. 743, as also any papers throwing light on the partition of the Nuzvid zamindari.

(Signed) A. T. PRINGLE,
Assistant Secretary.

26*th April* 1893.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 1215, Routine, dated 12th May 1893.

Resolution—No. 1215, Routine, dated 12th May 1893.

Court's Proceedings, No. 413, dated 24th March 1880; No. 685, dated 20th May 1880; No. 743, dated 2nd June 1880; No. 885, dated 1st July 1880; No. 1760, dated 8th November 1880; Mis. No. 12841, dated 20th November 1880; No. 67, dated 18th January 1881; No. 285, dated 17th February 1881; Mis. No. 1850, dated 22nd February 1881; No. 521, dated 30th March 1881; Mis. No. 3584, dated 4th April 1881; No. 674, dated 16th April 1881; Mis. No. 4103, dated 21st April 1881; Mis. No. 4508, dated 29th April 1881; No. 1365, dated 13th July 1881; No. 1410, dated 15th July 1881; Mis. No. 6859, dated 16th July 1881; No. 2142, dated 29th September 1881; No. 2483, dated 25th October 1881; No. 2974, dated 29th November 1881; Mis. No. 1889, dated 3rd March 1882; and No. 1409, dated 31st May 1882. Official Memorandum, dated 16th June and 2nd July 1881, Nos. 853 and 924; and Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5320, dated 25th June 1883; No. 2519, dated 27th August 1883; No. 2947, dated 2nd October 1883; and No. 141, dated 16th January 1884.

Copies of the marginally noted papers relating to the partition of the Nuzvid zamindari effected in 1883 are submitted to Government with reference to the above official memorandum.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. LEVY,
for *Acting Secretary.*

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department,
with papers noted in the margin and with reports filed
with Court's Proceedings, No. 1410, dated 15th July 1881
(original papers to be returned).

Order—No. 412, Political, dated 28th June 1893.

The Zamindar will be informed that the Government has carefully considered his memorial and sees no reason for addressing the Government of India with reference to his claims to the title of "Raja" which cannot on any account be supported.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Zamindar of Vayyur Pargana (through the Collector of Kistna).

Read—also the following paper:—

From R. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 20th March 1899, No. 86-Petn.

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Government, a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council by Tahavir Vajalalat Dastugaha Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur, zamindar of Vayyur, one of the Nuzvid zamindars, in

which he requests that certain orders to which he refers may be withdrawn, and himself and the other Nuzvid zamindars permitted to use the title of Raja.

2. In paragraph 1 of his petition, the petitioner states that one of my predecessors addressed to him a letter or Inayatnama No. 491, dated 8th April 1891, informing him that the Government of India had declined to allow him to continue to use the title of Raja. I cannot trace any such letter among the records of my office, and on my asking the petitioner for a copy of that in his possession, he informed me that he could not trace it either, but would make a further search. I have not received any further communication from him since the 28th February, and I do not wish to delay the transmission of the petition any longer. The names of none of the Nuzvid zamindars appear in the list of persons entitled to be styled Raja in the Madras Civil List, and it may therefore be assumed that the use of the title has been prohibited, even though we cannot trace any specific grounds for the prohibition or correspondence in regard to it.

3. The request of the petitioner may be considered on two grounds, the hereditary claims of his family, and his own personal merit. As regards the latter ground, I do not think that, taken by itself, it is sufficient reason for granting the title sought. Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur is a very worthy and estimable old gentleman, a large landholder, he maintains a school in Nuzvid and has from time to time conducted or contributed to works of charity. But the same may be said of a score of other persons in the Presidency, who yet have not been honoured with this title, and if personal merit is to be alone regarded, I do not see any reason to single him out in this fashion, and to pass over the others.

4. The hereditary claims of the family deserve a longer consideration. The history of the Nuzvid zamindars is given at pages 295—307 of the Kistna District Manual, with which the statements in the petition accord. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred by the Emperor Aurangazib upon the then Chieftain of Nuzvid, petitioner's ancestor, towards the latter part of the seventeenth century and was used by his successors down to the division of the estate in 1802. The elder branch after the partition then effected is represented by the zamindarni of Nidadavolu in the Gódávari district. The present Nuzvid zamindars are descended from Ramachendra Appa Row, younger brother of Raja Venkatanarasimha Appa Row, the last holder of the entire estate and first holder of the Nidadavolu zamindarni. Ramachendra Appa Row, to whose share the Nuzvid estate in this district fell, and his descendants all held the title of Raja down to the death of Raja Naraya Appa Row, the last holder of the (Kistna) Nuzvid estate before its partition in 1881. Raja Naraya Appa Row was the elder brother of the petitioner and died in 1877. His eldest surviving son Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur, zamindar of Musanuru, is the representative of the line of Raja Ramachandra Appa Row.

5. After the partition of 1802 the right to the hereditary title conferred by the Emperor Aurangazib necessarily descended to the Nidadavolu Branch, with which, however, I am not concerned. I know of no formal grant of the title of Raja by the Governor-General to Ramachandra Appa Row, the founder of the (Kistna) Nuzvid branch in 1802, and the petitioner quotes none. Nevertheless the title was habitually used, and it may be said that the Nuzvid (as distinct from the Nidadavolu) zamindars prior to the division of 1881 had acquired a sort of prescriptive right to it, and had the division of 1881 not taken place, I should have strongly recommended the official recognition of the right to it of Ramachandra Appa Row Bahadur, now zamindar of Musanuru, who would have been the holder of the entire estate. Were there any guarantee that there would be no further sub-division, it might be worth while considering the claims of Ramachandra Appa Row Bahadur, of the petitioner and of his brothers.

6. The division of 1802 was made by the Madras Government for political reasons, and I do not suppose that it was the intention of the Government then to alter the general impartible nature of the estate. But the Privy Council has held that the old impartible nature of the estate of Nuzvid was destroyed by the Acts of the Government in 1802 and the estate is partible like any ordinary holding. At present the Nuzvid estate has been divided into eight zamindaris—Ventapragada,

Gannavaram, Vayyur, Mirzapuram, Kapileswarapuram, Telaprolu, Meduru and Musanuru. Each is a respectable estate of thirty and forty villages. But at any time, the estates being all partible, they may be sub-divided to any extent. Eventually we may find the descendants of late Raja Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur, father of the petitioner, in possession of only a single village apiece. It would not therefore be desirable to grant the hereditary title of Raja to all the members of the family who may happen to hold land; for to give it to a person who was not in a position to maintain the dignity would be to reduce the value of the title. It is on this ground that I do not recommend the grant.

7. There is at present no means by which a large proprietor can convert his partible estate into an impartible one, and entail it. This is not the place to discuss the expediency or the reverse of a measure which would arrest the further disintegration of the Nuzvid estate. But if such a measure were likely to be introduced at any future date the position would be changed and I should then recommend the grant of the hereditary title of Raja to such of the zamindars as might seem worthy of it.

Enclosure.

Petition from Tahavir Vayalalat DastuGaha Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur, Zamindar of Nuzvid, Pargana Vuyyur, &c., Kistna district, to His Excellency the Governor and President in Council, Fort St. George, dated 9th January 1899.

Most humbly and respectfully showeth,—1. That in the month of April 1891 the petitioner received an Inayatnama No. 491, dated the 8th day of April 1891, from the Collector of Kistna informing him that the Government of India refused to grant the petitioner's request for the continuation of the title of "Raja" in his family, though the petitioner never made and never had any necessity to make any request to the Government about the continuance of that title and the petitioner is at a loss to know how the Government of India happened to pass the proceedings in question.

2. That this communication has caused the petitioner both sorrow and surprise because the petitioner's family has been deprived of a title of great respect which has been borne in the family continuously from a time anterior to the advent of the British rule into this country, and which has been, since its advent, recognised by the Government without interruption.

3. That the petitioner submits that the said proceedings were passed *ex parte* and that if the claims which the family has for title in question and all the circumstances connected therewith had been brought to the notice of the Government of India, the Government would certainly not have passed such an order.

4. That the petitioner begs to give here a brief sketch of the history of his family, *i.e.* practically of the estate, which shows how and under what circumstances the ancestors of the petitioner acquired the various titles that appear to have been held by them, and to enclose herein a pedigree of the petitioner's family so far as is necessary for this petition.

5. That that history may be divided into three periods, the first extending from the time of native rulers to the introduction of the British rule, the second from the introduction of the British rule up to the permanent settlement in A.D. 1802, and the third from 1802 to the present day.

First Period.

6. That the first ancestor of the petitioner's family that laid the foundation for the ancient zamindari of Nuzvid was, so far as can be ascertained from the records now available, one Basavanna Garu, who was for some time with Kalikala, King of Chola, and having distinguished himself and received several honors from the king, thereafter set out to the north and reaching the Gollapalli Pargana, now a part of the Nuzvid estate in the Kondapalli Circar, became an independent chief thereof.

7. That Basavanna Garu was succeeded by his son Timmanna Garu who was succeeded by his son Bapanna Garu, and he in turn by Konapa Garu, Venkatadri Garu, and Appanna Garu in succession; and since the petitioner's family settled in the abovesaid Parganna of Gollapalli these six holders of the estate so greatly distinguished themselves for their valour and success in the numerous fights they had had with the Sirdars of the Nizam and the neighbouring rulers and for preserving peace in the country that they attracted the notice and gained the esteem of the Nizam, the then sovereign over this part of the country, who in his high appreciation of the heroism of especially the sixth, Appanna Garu, conferred upon him the individual title of Vijaya" (the successful) and upon his family the hereditary titles of "Raja," "Appa Row," and "Bahadur," granting therewith the emblems of royalty, *viz.*, '*Dhanka*,' '*Nagara*,' '*Nowbat*,'

and "*Jalardaru Palki*," and enjoining him to render assistance to the officers in the suppression of wickedness and preservation of peace in the country: and the said Appanna Garu was thereafter accordingly called "Raja Vijaya Appa Row Bahadur Garu."

8. That the abovesaid titles were conferred upon the petitioner's family in fasli 1077 (about A.D. 1667), nearly 231 years ago, and as it was the sixth in descent from the settler that got these titles conferred, the petitioner's family can be said to have begun its rule at least in the commencement of the 17th century, if not earlier.

9. That Raja Vijaya Appa Row Bahadur Garu was succeeded by his son Raja Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur Garu. The son excelled the father in every respect. There was perfect peace preserved in the country in his time. The Nizam was so highly pleased with him in every way that he bestowed upon him a jaghir of seventeen parganas, ten in the Kondapalli Circar, namely, Nunnastalam, Vijayarayi, Chatrayi, Vuyyur, Medur, Gudivada, Vinnakota, Bhittarajalli, Kalidindi, and Devi, five in the Ellore Circar, namely, Ellore, Havali, Nidadavolu, Pentapadu, Bharjhalli, Gundugolanu, and two in Ramagiri Circar, Kandikonda, and Kappalavayi. Consequently, the seventh holder was ruler of eighteen parganas including Gollapalli and bore all the titles of the family.

10. That the next ruler of the estate was Raja Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur Garu, who was more liberal and magnanimous than his father and was an abler administrator too and gained greater reknown as a warrior; it being in his time that the fort at Nuzvid was built. The Nizam was so favourably impressed with his courage as a warrior and ability as an administrator that he added to the titles already conferred upon the family the new titles of Tahavar, Vijalalat, and Dastugaba, and made the ruler a feudatory chief who was to conduct to the field an army of 3,000 whenever the Nizam so required him. The Raja of Nuzvid has, therefore, since been called also "Teen Hazar (3,000) Munsabdar" similar to the Raja of Pittapore in Gódávari district, and the Raja of Venkatagiri in the Nellore district, who are called Char Hazar (4,000) ank Panch Hazar (5,000) Munsabdars, respectively.

11. That the subsequent ruler was his brother Raja Sobhanadry Appa Row Bahadur who, dying issueless, was succeeded by his kinsman Raja Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur, after him the estate having been successively held by Raja Appanna Appa Row Bahadur, Raja Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur, Raja Jagannadha Appa Row Bahadur, Raja Venkayya Appa Row *alias* Venatadri Appa Row Bahadur, all of whom bore all the titles above referred to and also made a very favourable impression upon the Nizam as to their administrative capabilities and rendered good assistance to him in times of wars. In the time of the last of them Raja Venkayya Appa Row Bahadur Garu in fasli 1175 (A.D. 1764–65) the Nizam was pleased to grant him a renewed sanad to the effect that the eighteen parganas and the titles above mentioned should continue in his family for all time to come and as a mark of personal distinction the Nizam also conferred upon this ruler a special title "Savayi Raja," and upon his minister Dammanna Pantulu the title of "Raya Bir Bal," copies of which sanads are herein enclosed.

12. That it was in the time of the last mentioned ruler that the Zamin of Nuzvid was brought under the British Government in accordance with the terms of the treaty entered into between the Nizam and the English.

13. That the petitioner begs to show in what terms those who had to enquire into the origin of the estate and the nature of its original tenure have described it. In his judgment in O.S. No. 17 of 1871 Mr. Hannyngton, District Judge of Kistna, said: "These documents show when the zamindari was created and show that the grant was in perpetuity, and that it was created as a feudal principality; and no doubt it existed as such up to the accession of British rule. I do not think that there can be a question as to the fact of the zamindari being an ancient one. In Reg. IV of 1829 and V of 1830, the zamindari is alluded to as the ancient lands of Nuzvid." In the judgment of the High Court of Madras in Regular Appeal No 36 of 1874, the Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice, said, "so far as its history can be ascertained it was in its origin and before the British rule a military jaghir held on the tenure of military service"; and Justice Holloway observed: "This is one of the most ancient. It was held by ancestors of the present family previously to the cession of the Circars. As history and the papers show, he was a feudatory of the Nizam, dependent or independent according to the strength, at its extremities, of the central Government. He was one of the many antitypes of the Nizam himself." In the judgment of the same High Court in R.A. 121 of 1877: the Honourable Justice Muttuswamy Aiyar, said: "There can be no doubt that the subject of the litigation is an ancient zamindari. It is a fact about which there is no dispute and if any evidence were necessary I would refer to the recitals in Reg. IV of 1829 and V of 1830 and to the fifth report of the Select Committee which shows that the zamindari has existed at all events from the early part of the last century if not also from an earlier date. Upon the evidence it is clear that the estate was one of military tenure, and that at all events from the date of the sanad (Ex. I.) and from before the time when the zamindari came under the British rule it had been a jaghir granted or confirmed to be held on tenure of military service. Any other view is inconsistent with the allusion in the sanad to 3,000 men being kept up for military service, with the designation of the Zamindar as Munsabdar, &c." In the same judgment Justice Forbes observed, "Among others the Nuzvid Zamindar profited by the opportunity, and he so far improved his position that he in 1762 obtained a sanad

from the Nizam, which recognized him a permanent Zamindar and *conferred upon him the titles of Munsabdar* (*leader of* 3,000) and Raja. * * * * * *This was the state of things when the country came under British rule in* 1765. And lastly in the judgment of the Privy Council, their Lordships expressed thus:—And that prior to the British rule it was a military jaghir held on the tenure of military service and in the nature of a Raja or Principality. It is stated in the written statement of the 1st defendant that, under the Empire of the Muhammadans, the ancient zamindari of Nuzvid was extensive and was governed by its chiefs with absolute power and independence, but under the policy of the British Government the same has become divested of its military character and dwindled into a large peshkash-paying zamindari. *This is doubtless a correct statement.*"

Second Period.

14. That after the Zami came under the British Government in 1765 along with the Northern Circars, the Government substituted a cash payment of a tribute for the army of 3,000 men that had to be led to the field under the Nizam. The then ruler, the last mentioned Raja Venkatadry Appa Row Bahadur Garu, paid the tribute accordingly and held the Zami. bearing all the titles as before. He died in 1772, seven years after the estate had come under the English.

15. That he was succeeded by his brother Raja Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur *alias* Narayya Appa Row Bahadur Garu. The latter ruled peaceably for ten years till 1782, when, owing to the tribute having fallen to arrears, the then Chief in Council at Masulipatam sent Captain Montgomery to seize the fort at Nuzvid. Thereupon the Raja left the fort and Mr. Montgomerey took it under attachment, which continued till 1783.

16. That, in 1784, the Government released the attachment and gave back the Zami to the last holder's son Raja Vencata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur Garu. But as he proved incompetent and the tribute fell into arrears once more, the Government again attached the estate in 1793 and placed it under the management of the Chief in Council at Masulipatam. In the time of this holder the estate once lost five of its parganas, Gudivada, Kalidindi, Vinnakota, Bhintarjilli, and Devi and, shortly after, two more, Kandikonda and Kappalavayi.

17. That the fact that the Zami of Nuzvid was only attached and taken under the management of the Government so as to recover the arrears of tribute due thereon but was not confiscated for any disobedience or rebellion on the part of the then holder is borne out by Mr. Branfill's letter, dated 11th September 1800, and by the correspondence of the Court of Directors than which nothing can be of greater authority upon the point. Mr. Branfill wrote that the only zamindari which was in his charge in his division was that of Nuzvid, that the Government had not declared that the zamindar was no longer entitled to the proprietory right to the estate and that he saw no objections to the estate being given back to the zamindar. And in their memoranda of May 1832 submitted to the Parliament, the Court of Directors, speaking of the Zami of Nuzvid, said in explicit terms that, on the recommendation of the Council of Masulipatam, the zamindari was taken possession of by the Government so as to recover the arrears of tribute or assessment from the estate.

18. That of the eleven parganas that remained to the estate, the six in the Kondapalli Sirkar—1. Vuyyur, 2. Medur, 3. Nuunastalam, 4. Gollapally, 5. Vijayarayi and 6. Chatrayi—fell in the Masulipatam division which is now called Kistna district and were under the charge of Rev. Reed, while the other five fell in the Ellore division which is now called Gódávari district and were under Mr. Branfill.

19. That thereupon Raja Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur, a step-brother of Raja Vencata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur, seeing that much loss was caused to the family by the incompetency of his brother, began his endeavours to recover his estate. And, seeing this, Raja Vencata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur also began the same to recover it himself. Chapter 25, Statute 24, George III, favoured their attempts. By that Statute the Court of Directors were to rectify the injustice that had been done to the Rajas, zamindars, poligars, talukdars and other native landholders. They thereupon directed the Governor-General to make permanent settlement with the zamindars and the others, and the Madras Government appointed a special Commissioner for that purpose. At this time it was resolved by the Government that the Zami of Nuzvid should be released from attachment and given back to the petitioner's family.

20. That in giving the estate back it was split up into two portions as an act of State and a portion was given to Raja Vencata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur and the other to Raja Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur. All this appears from the following official correspondence:—In his report of September 1800 Mr. Branfill says: "Care must be taken before Appa Row's country is restored to him, that some arrangement is made with his brothers Ramachendra and Narasimha, and that a suitable provision is granted to them. Otherwise it is to be apprehended that their family feuds may throw the country into confusion. Ramachendra, I understand, conceives himself entitled to half of the zamindari by virtue of a will left by his father, wherein it is directed that the zamindari at his death should be equally divided between him and Appa Row." And Mr. Reed says in his report of 25th of July 1802 to the Land Revenue Commissioner, "A perusal of the late Collector's correspondence will show that Ramachendra's claim

to participate in the zamindari has been long and steadily maintained. So late, indeed, as the 17th July 1795, the views of Vencata Narasimha Appa Row and Ramachendra Appa Row underwent the discussion of the relatives and adherents. In consequence an agreement was exchanged providing for the division of the estate, effects and zamindari of their deceased father conformable to the usage in such cases. Founding a claim on the division of the country, Ramachendra Appa Row appears unwilling to receive charge of the six parganas attached to the Kondapalli Sirkar. But the appearance of the discontent conveys no solid objection to Ramachendra Appa Row's acceptance of such a portion of the zamindari as you may think proper to delegate to his charge. The early misconduct of Venkata Narasimha Appa Row and his inexperience of business, &c., are causes which weaken his claim as the direct heir to the exclusive management of the country. On a subject, however, of so delicate a nature and of such importance to the interests of the claimants, a dispassionate judgment should be formed and, viewing the system of policy as the least dangerous, I incline to my former recommendation of the division of zamindari." Upon this the special commission appointed for the settlement of permanent land revenue stated, in their report of 27th September 1802 to the Government, that they consider "the division a matter of prudence and recommended to His Lordship Baron Clive the restoration of the parganas in the Ellore Sirkar lately under the management of Mr. Barnfill to Venkata Narasimha Appa Row and of the six parganas in the Kondapalli Sirkar to Ramachendra being the natural division of the country and best calculated to prevent disputes which might arise from a less defined boundary."

21. That the above recommendation was approved and a Sanadi Milkiat Istimirar, almost a copy of Regulation 25 of 1802 which was then passed, was granted to Raja Venkata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur Garu for the five parganas in the Ellore Sirkar under the name of Nidadavolu estate, and a similar sanad to Raja Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur Garu for the six parganas in the Kondapalli Sirkar under the name of Nuzvid estate. The latter sanad is dated 8th December 1802.

22. That your petitioner now brings to Your Excellency's notice the following to show that the transfer of the estate from under the Nizam to the British Government caused no change in its status and the nature of its tenure. In the judgment of the High Court of Madras in R.A. 121 of 1877, Mr. Justice Forbes said: "They are allowed to continue in the enjoyment of their zamindari in consideration of the payment of the yearly jamma and no change of any consequence occurred up to the time of the permanent settlement (1802). And their Lordships of the Privy Council said: "It was not disputed that the zamindari, prior to the year 1802, formed part of an ancient and much larger estate, &c" Mr. C. Harris, Member of Government, also observed, in 1829, as follows: "It is true that the military and police duties are no longer continued, but the nature of the tenure continued."

Third Period.

23. That the Nidadavolu estate, also called Senivarapupet estate, is situated in the Gódávari district, and the holders thereof have been bearing all the abovementioned titles to this day.

24. That the said Raja Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur, to whom the permanent sanad was granted for the Nuzvid estate, comprising the six parganas in the Kondapalli Sirkar, held the estate with all the titles and honors of the family. He was succeeded by his son Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur Garu, petitioner's father. As the latter was then a minor the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards till 1830, when they handed it over to him. He also enjoyed the estate with all the titles and honors till his demise in 1868.

25. That the said Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row left behind him six sons, including the petitioner. They all bore the titles as usual, though the eldest of them, Raja Narayya Appa Row Bahadur, succeeded to the estate. After the estate was registered in the name of the eldest, four of his brothers, the petitioner excepted, who remained neutral all along, brought suits for partition of the estate. While the suits were pending in appeal in the High Court, the eldest brother died in 1877, and his three sons being then minors the estate was taken under the Court of Wards. The litigation was carried to the Privy Council, and the Judicial Committee decreed for partition in 1879. The estate was accordingly partitioned, and the petitioner and his brothers were given possession of their respective shares in the beginning of 1882. They have been since enjoying each his share, bearing all the titles and honors that have been borne in the family for nearly the last three centuries.

26. That the grant of the permanent sanad in 1802 has not altered the status and the original character of the tenure of the estate. In his judgment in O.S. 17 of 1871, Mr. Hannygton, District Judge of Kistna, said, "I will therefore revert to the actual deed by which the estate is held, namely, the permanent sanad. This is the usual customary document. It simply transfers to the zamindar the proprietary right to the land and constituting the zamindari; and I do not think it can for a moment be held to be a document by which such zamindari is constituted or created. The zamindari existed an act of *vis major*: it was taken from its original holder Narayya Appa Row Bahadur and given to Ramachendra Appa Row, and subsequently the proprietary right was secured to him by permanent sanad. And that sanad clearly discloses the intention of the grantors not to alter any existing state of things. And therefore I hold and rely on the general principle expressed in the Sivaganga case (Moor. I.A., IX, 539, &c.) that the issue of a sanad does not alter the nature of the grant."

In the judgment of the High Court of Madras in Regular Appeal No. 36 of 1874, the Chief Justice said, "the interruption on the holdings which occurred owing to the misconduct and incapacity of some of the proprietors did not work any alterations in the tenure" and Justice Holloway added: "His acceptance of the permanent sanad altered in no respect the quality of his estate. It merely bound the Government, which granted it, not to exercise what with respect to tenures of this kind former Governments considered their undoubted right—the determination of succession in each individual case." In another judgment of the same Court (R.A. 121 of 1877) Justice Muthuswamy Aiyar said, "Here I may add in passing that the object of the Regulation of 1802 in bringing permanently-settled ancient zamindaris under the Hindu Law is, as was explained by Justice Holloway in another suit, to remove for the future all right of interference exercised by the State in the name of Public Law which in its relation to the Muhammadan rule was simply an euphamism for capricious intermeddling and thereby to re-assure or comfort the ancient zamindars and not to abrogate incidents which under such interference had attached to the estate and passed into a family custom either from a desire in the family to avoid abritrary consfication or from love of regal pomp." Their Lordships of the Privy Council also held to the same effect on this point. They said, "the provisions of the sanad differed in no respect from those which are contained in every ordinary deed of permanent settlement.

"The nature of the tenure under which it was held also appears primarily from the sanad of grant and, secondly, by the existence and grant of mokhasas, each mokhasadar being bound to supply men for service. It is true the tenure on service may have lapsed through disuse or other causes, but the original nature of the tenure remains and the documents, Nos. 16 and 17 and 18 being dated, respectively, 1826, 1832 and 1857, show to some extent how the officials of the district still acknowledged the feudal nature of the tenure. The document No. 3 simply establishes that in 1805, when the British were in rule, the zamindar was acknowledged as Raja, and that the title Bahadur continued to him as zamindar of Nuzvid. The document No. 5 shows that the Government of the present day acknowledged the titles as appertaining to the zamindar of Nuzvid."

27. That in the words of Mr. George Thornhill, late Collector of Kistna, "the zamindari of Nuzvid is the largest and *most respectable* of all this (Kistna) district. There are very few zamindaris in these Northern Circars equal to this zamindari in income and value.

28. That after partition of the estate in 1882 Mr. Austin, the then Collector of Kistna, wrote as follows to the Board of Revenue, Madras: "With reference to paragraph 2 I enclose a memorandum (A) showing the names by which each sub-division should in future be shown in the accounts. They will of course be addressed with the usual Persian titles *allowed to the family* in official communications. In the accounts as well as in *registers* the nomenclature as per memorandum (A) will be adopted.

"Memorandum" A.

"Thahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha *Raja* Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur Zamindar Pargana Vuyyur Sallamahu."

Upon this the Honourable Members of the Board of Revenue passed the following resolution:—

"The Collector's proposals in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the above letter are approved."

And the names of the petitioners and his brothers were accordingly registered and an Inayatnama was sent to the petitioner to the same effect and all titles have been continued to all the members of the family even after partition of the zamindari which took place in 1882.

29. That from the foregoing sketch it is manifest that, as far as has been ascertained from the records available, the ancient zamindari of Nuzvid has been held by the petitioner's family for the last twenty generations for upwards of 300 years; that it was feudal tenure, of the nature of Raj or Principality, and there are few zamindaris equally respectable with it in the Northern Circars and none in the Kistna district; that the titles above mentioned "Raja" as well as others were conferred upon the family so far back as in A.D. 1667 long before the Northern Circars were acquired by the East India Company and have since for the last fifteen generations been borne continuously by the members of that family; that those titles were all along recognized by the Sovereign Power for the time being; and that the petitioner's ancestors earned the estate and the titles at great expense, unmindful of their personal comfort, holding honor (as the be-all and end-all of their very existence); and that the titles like the estate were, according to the grant, to continue in the family for ever.

30. That such being the state of things it is *not known* how and why the petitioner's family was considered by the Government of India to be no longer deserving of this title of Raja of all those which were conferred simultaneously with it and have been borne for the same length of time.

31. That the petitioner begs to add that the title of Raja has been allowed to continue in the case of certain zamindars, both in this district and elsewhere in the Northern Circars and other parts of the Presidency, whose zamindaris are not only more recent, but also less deserving of such honors than the zamindari of the petitioner regard being had to the nature of their origin.

32. That the petitioner begs to submit that the titles referred to above have, ever since they were granted, been held by all the members of the family irrespective of their age and occupation. Further the title of "Appa Row" became part of the names of persons born in the family and it also became the family term of Nuzvid and Sanivarapupet estates without having a separate surname to distinguish.

33. That the petitioner is the surviving eldest male member of Appa Row's family of both Nuzvid and Sanivarapupet zamindaris and under Hindu Law, he is the preferential reversioner to all the other surviving members of both estates.

34. That the petitioner humbly begs to submit that, by the order stated above, the petitioner is more affected both in private and public, as it fell to his lot at his 60th year to disconnect his name with the title of Raja which has been continued ever since his birth.

35. That the petitioner holds nearly 65 villages under his management with an annual gross income of about a lakh and forty thousand rupees and he was never considered to have proved to be as such to disentitle him to the title of Raja. And, on the other hand, the officers of Government, whenever there was an occasion for expression of opinion regarding the petitioner, they have all invariably expressed favourably to him as detailed below:—

(a) In a report, dated 1st June 1881, No. 135, submitted from the Kistna district by Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the present Sea Customs Collector, Madras, it was stated—

"I think that with a little trouble Mr. Martin's scheme can be amended so as fairly to satisfy all the objections to which end the hints given by Raja Rangayya Appa Row himself will be of no little service."

(b) In a report, dated 2nd October 1878, No 2711, sent by Mr. J. G. Horsfall, the then Collector of Kistna, to the Board of Revenue while the Nuzvid Estate was under the Court of Wards, it was stated—

"Raja Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur deserves special respect."

(c) Thereupon the Board of Revenue in their proceedings held—

"On reconsideration they think that some distinction should be made and resolve to raise his allowance."

(d) In a report, dated 19th January 1888, No. 38, sent by Mr. W. A. Happell, the then Collector of Gódávari, to the Board of Revenue, it was stated—

"I am acquainted with Raja Rangayya Appa Row, the eldest of the Nuzvid zamindars, and I consider him an able and honourable man."

(e) In the visitors' book of the High school established by the petitioner in Nuzvid town Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, the then Collector of Kistna (now Honourable Member of Board of Revenue), remarked, on 13th August 1891, as follows:—

"The school seems to be a most promising institution and the town should be grateful to its supporter Raja Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur."

36. That the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, the former Collector of Kistna, and the present Councillor of the Madras Government, who is so well acquainted with the details of the administration of Kistna district, and who detected the longstanding water-tax frauds and showed thereby great increase of revenue by the introduction of his new schemes, will, it is hoped and believed, be pleased to verify the statement of the petitioner that he was the person who came forward to expose the said frauds and to submit himself to the direct interference of Government in the matter of the collection of water-tax in the zamindari tracts. A perusal of the reports then submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel on the subject will disclose the disinterested co-operation rendered by the petitioner in the interests of the Government.

37. That the petitioner further begs to submit that he never failed to avail himself of any opportunity for helping the poor and by way of executing some works of repair and others at a cost of not less than a lakh of rupees; he has contributed his mite towards the relief of the distressed in the recent famines.

38. That the petitioner, feeling it unpleasant, though compelled by necessity, to say more of his humble self, contents himself with the hope that any reference, on any matter personally relating to him, made to the present able and popular Collector of Kistna district, Mr. Morris, will stand the petitioner in good stead.

In conclusion your petitioner most humbly and respectfully prays that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to consider all the above facts and other circumstances and do justice to his family and to himself by recommending the withdrawal of the proceedings stated in paragraph 1 above and the continuation of the title of Raja as before and to pass any other order which Your Excellency may deem fit under the circumstances.

Renewed Sanad.

Shah Aulum Bahadur Badshah Ghazi Solemon Iktidar Fidvi Ausf Jah Nizamul Mulk Nizamud Dowlah Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung Sipah Salar Yar Wafodar—1175 A.H.

It is hereby written to the present and future native officers of the Sirkar of Ellore and the Sirkar of Mustafannagar of the Suba of Hyderabad of August foundation, that in these days the Munsab or rank of Sei Hazari (literally, commanding 3,000 men) and the office of zamindari of the said (two) Sirkars, together with eighteen parganas and villages, lowazima (fees), russums, savaram (taxes), &c., together with the titles of Raja and Bahadur and the privilege of keeping navabat (kettle drums) and a palanquin adorned with fringes, have been granted to and conferred upon Raja Venkayya Appa Row Bahadur by His Illustrious Highness, as specified on the back of this. He should therefore return his best thanks for these unbounded concessions, and he diligently and perseveringly employed always in conducting the affairs of the miras of the said zamindari, and be engaged in offering up prayers for the increase of the life and wealth (of His Highness). The officers of that place should consider the aforesaid person as a permanent zamindar, and they should consider this as a takid and act as stated above.

Written on the fourteenth day of the month of Rajjubul Marajjab in the Hijri year 1176.

(Endorsement.)

The Munsab or rank of Sei Hazari (literally, commanding 3,000 men) and the office of zamindari attached to the Sirkar of Ellore and the Sirkar of Mustafannagar of the Suba of Hyderabad together with eighteen parganas and villages and together with the lowazima (fees), russums, savaram (taxes), &c., and the titles of Raja and Bahadur and the privilege of keeping navabat and using a palanquin adorned with fringes, have been granted to and conferred upon Raja Venkayya Appa Row Bahadur from the commencement of the fasli year 1175.

Confirmed. A sannad be issued.

Order issued as detailed.

The parganas of Ellore.
Pargana of Gundugollu.
Do. of Pentapad.
Do. of Nidadavolu.
Do. of Baharjhalli.
Do. of Havali Ellore.
The parganas of Mustafannagar.
Pargana of Vuyyur.
Do. of Medur.
Do. of Nunnastalam.
Do. of Chatrayi.

Pargana of Vijayarayi.
Do. of Gollapalli.
Do. of Gudivada.
Do. of Kalidindi.
Do. of Vinnakota.
Do. of Bhittarjhalli.
Do. of Devi.
The parganas of Ramagiri.
Do. of Kandikonda.
Do. of Kuppalavayi.

On the 9th of Shaban of the above Hijri year, copy of this is entered on the record.

Dev. Raju Roy, 1179.

In the month of Shaban 1179, report of this was given.

On the 9th of Shaban 1179 Hijri, report of this was entered on the record of Devan.

Rukmud Doula, 1179.

Hijri year, 1179, dated 9th Shaban of the said year.

On the 15th of Rujjub 1179 Hijri year, the copy has been entered on the record of Devan.

On the 9th of Shaban 1179 Hijri, report of this was entered on the record of Devan.

Dev. Raju Roy, 1179.

In the month of Shaban 1179, report of this was given.

Rukmud Doula, 1179.

Hijri year, 1179, dated 9th Shaban of the said year.

God is Munificent!

Nizam-ul-Mulk.

This document purports the title granted to Sevayi Raja Appa Row Bahadur.

O! The most brave and courageous person!

As we have through our favour conferred upon you the title of Sevayi Rajá Appa Row Bahadur, and upon Dumna Pandit the title of Roy Bir Bul, you should return your thanks for these great favours done to you and be diligent in punishing and expelling the Nasarah people and showing your fidelity to the Sirkar, and you should join Thavur Jung Bahadur and should be submissive and obedient to him in all respects, by which the favour of His Highness shall be daily increased. What should be written more.—* Bys.

* Bys.—A sign manual fixed at the end of a document, if executed by men of consequence.

[Statement.

GENEOLOGICAL TREE.

1. BASAVANNA GARU.
2. TIMMANNA GARU.
3. BAPANNA GARU.
4. KONAPPA GARU.

- 5. Venkatadri Garu.
  - 6. Appanna Garu *alias* Raja Vijaya Appa Row Bahadur.
    - 7. Raja Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur.
      - 8. Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha, Raja Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur, Teen Hazar Mansabdar.
      - 9. • T. V. D. Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur. † T. H. M.
- Ramanna Garu.
  - Subbanna Garu.
    - Raja Ramanna Appa Row Bahadur.
      - Raja Ramanappa Appa Row Bahadur.
        - • T. V. D. 12. Raja Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur. † T. H. M.
        - • T. V. D. 13. Raja Jagannadha Appa Row Bahadur. † T. H. M.
- Bapanna Garu.
  - Konappa Garu.
    - Raja Sanjiva Appa Row Bahadur.
      - Raja Narayya Appa Row Bahadur.
        - • T. V. D. Raja Narasanna Appa Row Bahadur. † T. H. M.
          - 14. • T. V. D. Raja Venkayya *alias* Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur, Teen Hazar Mansabdar.
          - 15. • T. V. D. Raja Narasimha *alias* Narayya Appa Row Bahadur. (Tribute was fixed in the place of maintaining 3,000 force.)
            - 16. • T. V. D. Raja Venkata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur (sanad-holder in 1802 for Nidadavolu portion.)
              - 17. • T. V. D. Rajah Narayya Appa Row Bahadur. = 18. Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Papamma Row Bahadur, widow of the above Raja Narayya Appa Row Bahadur, and the present holder of Nidadavolu, otherwise called Senivarapupet estate.
            - 16. • T. V. D. Raja Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur. (sanad-holder in 1802 for Nuzvid portion.)
              - 17. • T. V. D. Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur.
                - 18. • T. V. D. Raja Narayya Appa Row Bahadur (died).
                  - • T. V. D. Raja Rajagopala Appa Row Bahadur. (This line is extinct now.)
                  - • T. V. D. Raja Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur.
                  - • T. V. D. Raja Varadarajah Appa Row Bahadur.
                - 18. Tahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha Raja Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur. (*Petitioner*).
                - • T. V. D. Raja Venkata Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur.
                - • T. V. D. Raja Venkatadri Appa Row Bahadur. (died).
                  - • T. V. D. Raja Venkata Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur.
                - • T. V. D. Raja Simhadri Appa Row Bahadur (died).
                  - • T. V. D. Raja Sobhanadri Appa Row Bahadur (minor).
                - • T. V. D. Raja Venkatramiah Appa Row Bahadur. (died). = • T. V. D. Raja Venkata Rajagopala Venkayyamma Row Bahadur (widow).
            - • T. V. D. Rajah Narasimha Appa Row Bahadur. (members of this branch have been enjoying maintenance from Nidadavolu and Nuzivid Estates.)
      - Raja Jagganna Appa Row Bahadur.
        - 11. • T. V. D. Raja Appanna Appa Row Bahadur. † T. H. M.
      - Raja Konappa Appa Row Bahadur.
        - 10. • T. V. D. Raja Ramanna *alias* Ramachendra Appa Row Bahadur. † T. H. M.

• Thahavar Vajalalat Dastugaha. † Teen Hazar Mansabdar.

Order—No. 341, Political, dated 29th May 1899.

The zamindar will be informed by the Collector of Kistna that the Government is not prepared to reconsider the decision in G.O., No. 412, Political, dated 28th June 1893, as regards his claim to the hereditary title of "Raja."

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kistna.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

" " Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

POLITICAL (1899) *DEPARTMENT.*

(Copy.)

Letter to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Dated 29th May,

No. 2 of 1899.

Forwarding a return of officers whose services were lent to Native States during the quarter ending 31st March 1899 and a blank return of officers whose salaries were increased during the same quarter.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Letter—to

The Right Honourable the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward for your Lordship's information—

(1) A return of officers whose services were lent to Native States during the quarter ending 31st March 1899; and

(2) A blank return of officers lent whose salaries were increased during the same quarter.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) A. E. HAVELOCK.
(„) A. T. ARUNDEL.
(„) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM.

Ootacamund,
29*th May* 1899.

[Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN of officers whose services have been lent to Native States during the quarter ended 31st March 1899.

Serial Number.	Number and date of letter of the Government of India, or other authority, sanctioning the transfer.	Name of officer, and appointment held under the British Government.	State to which transferred.	Capacity in which transferred.	Gross salary on which transferred.	Actual or assumed pay on which contribution is paid.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Telegram from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 346-I A., dated the 7th February 1899 recorded in Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 123, Political, dated 8th February 1899.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Venkataramadas Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Deputy Collector, 4th grade.	Pudukkóttai ..	Diwan	RS. A. P. 500 0 0	RS. A. P. 400 0 0	Rising by half-yearly increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. The State pays in addition his pensionary contribution.
2	Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 166, Political, dated 21st February 1899, and No. 334, dated 25th May 1899.	Mr. J. C. C. MacHutchin, Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey.	Pudukkóttai ..	For inspecting the Pudukkóttai Survey operations.	550 0 0	..	With daily allowance of Rs. 4 and mileage at 8 annas. No contribution levied as the case falls under Art. 815, Civil Service Regulations.

B.

RETURN of officers previously lent to Native States whose salaries have been increased during the quarter ended 31st March 1899.

Nil.